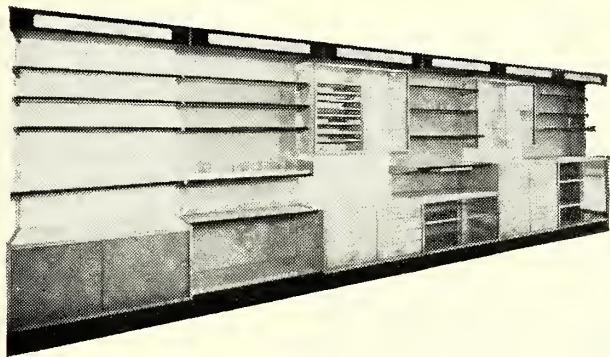


Counterpoint are specialists in pharmacy modernization



Counterpoint are the specialists in complete Pharmacy interiors including *dispensaries*. Craftsman-made with superb quality and finish at a price you can afford. Quick and economical to fit—can be varied or adjusted at anytime. Flexible—all units are interchangeable. Ultra-modern in design to give maximum visibility in the minimum of space plus quicker, easier merchandise selection. Expert advice by a Pharmacy specialist offered free. Leasing and Hire Purchase facilities available.

*Visit our showrooms: 243 Euston Road,
London, N.W.1. Tel: Euston 0071
Head Office & Factory: Eldon Wall Trading
Estate, Eldon Way, Hockley, Essex.
Tel: Hockley 2532*

counterpoint

**Counterpoint Store Equipment Ltd., Eldon Wall Trading Estate,
Eldon Way, Hockley, Essex.**

Please send me your brochure

FOR THE ATTENTION OF.

ADDRESS

C.3



C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 187 January 21, 1967 No. 4536

CONTENTS

British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1968	...	52
Correspondence	...	56
“Dreams Made True”	...	61
Leading Articles:—		
A Few Days with the Lid Off ...	...	59
Reasons, Please! ...	...	59
Should Doctors Dispense?	...	65
New Products and Packs ...	...	55
Onward from Galen ...	...	60
“Open Shop” ...	...	60
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:		
Council Meeting ...	...	62
Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:		
Council Meeting ...	...	63
Pharmaceutical Industry Presents its		
“Image” ...	...	58
Preparation of Eye Drops ...	...	64
Testing for Shelf Life ...	...	57
Topical Reflections ...	...	51
Births ...		
Deaths ...	54	51
Bonus Offers ...	56	49
Business Changes ...	53	53
Coming Events ...	69	69
Commercial Television ...	70	54
Company News ...	53	70
Contemporary Themes ...	70	68
Deaths ...	54	69
English News ...	50	56
Legal Reports ...	53	66
New Companies ...	69	69
News in Brief ...		
News of the Week ...	...	49
Overseas Visits ...	...	53
Patents ...	...	68
Personalities ...	...	54
Presscribers' Press ...	...	70
Print and Publicity ...	...	70
Trade Marks ...	...	68
Trade Notes ...	...	56
Trade Report ...	...	66
World Trade ...	...	69

Index to Advertisers, p. 4 Classified Advertisements, p. 15

PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.,
at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565

GLASGOW: 8 Merrylee Road, Newlands, S.3. **Phone:** Merrylee 6356.
LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. **Phone:** Leeds 67 8438.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £4 5s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 8d.).

ABC

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

 MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD., 1967

**'Tyrozets' bonus
closes**

January 31st—

**but there's still
a lot of
winter to come!**

In order to sell every vial of 'Tyrozets' at maximum profit ensure your stocks are adequate before the closing date. The winter offer is available to *chemists only* in four parcel sizes, containing 6 dozen, 12 dozen, 24 dozen and 48 dozen vials respectively, plus a very generous FREE BONUS.

'Tyrozets' are available as lozenges containing 1 mg tyrothricin, 5 mg benzocaine.
Retail price 2/6d per vial of 12. 'Tyrozets' is a registered trademark.

Obtainable from



Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire
Telephone, Hoddesdon 67123



C & D CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 187

JANUARY 21, 1967

No. 4536

Poisons Law Changes ANTIHISTAMINES TO BE ON PRESCRIPTION?

THE Home Office has announced that Statutory Instruments giving effect to recommendations made by the Poisons Board are being prepared. Changes proposed in the Poisons List and Rules are:—

- (a) *Piritramide and its salts* will be included in Part I of the Poisons List and in the First Schedule to the Poisons Rules.
- (b) *Paraldehyde, and meclofenoxate and its salts* will be included in Part I of the Poisons List and in Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules. (ANP 235, Lucidril).
- (c) *All antihistamine substances* in the Poisons List, and their salts and molecular compounds will be included also in Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules, and the labelling requirements in paragraph 9 of the Seventh Schedule will be deleted. (The exemption in the Third Schedule in respect of preparations intended for external application only and preparations containing not more than 1 per cent. of antihistamine substances for application in nose or eye remain).
- (d) *Vascular plants and their seeds* will be included in Group I of the Third Schedule to the Poisons Rules.
- (e) The existing exemption in the Third Schedule to the Poisons Rules in respect of *feeding stuffs containing "Androgenic, oestrogenic and progestational substances, the following . . ."* will be replaced by an exemption for *feeding stuffs containing hexoestrol or stilboestrol only*.
- (f) Substances containing less than 3 per cent. of *oxycinchoninic acid or its derivatives* will be exempted from control under the First Schedule to the Poisons Rules; and the exemption in the Third Schedule in respect of preparations for external application containing not more than the equivalent of 3 per cent. of *oxycinchoninic acid or its derivatives* will be deleted. (Nupercainal ointment.)

Metaldehyde Slug Bait

DANGER TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS

THE danger of metaldehyde slug bait pellets to domestic animals is the subject of recent correspondence in *Veter-*

inary Record. One writer reports having seen three cases of poisoning in dogs, two of them fatal, during 1966. Another had seen seven cases (six dogs and one cat) in a ten-day period in 1964. Both correspondents believe that dogs find the pellets "irresistible." It is suggested that the labelling of the products is inadequate.

Prices "Freed"

FIXING BANNED ON MORE GOODS

MORE goods have been debarred from resale price maintenance by the Restrictive Practices Court. As in previous cases (see *C. & D.*, August 20, 1966, p. 157) the Court's decision was taken because the registered suppliers did not contest the proceedings. No contested cases have yet been heard. So far the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agree-

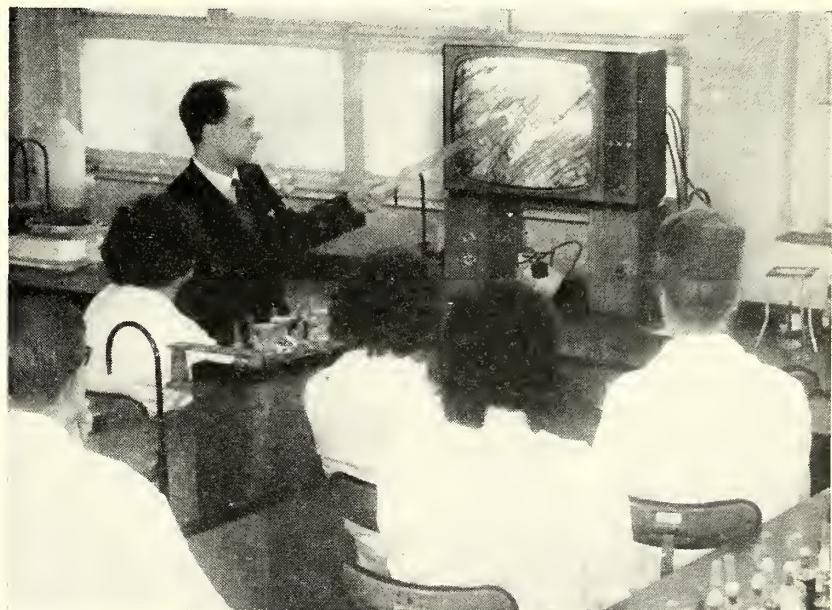
ments has issued about 120 notices of reference to the Court, covering about three-quarters of the 500 classes of registered goods. The classes of goods in the latest lists, of interest to pharmacists, and the dates upon which resale price maintenance was abolished in respect of them are:—

BAN EFFECTIVE AS FROM OCTOBER 28, 1966
Cider and Perry; both within heading 22·07 of the Brussels Nomenclature.
Cider vinegar; within heading 22·10 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

BAN EFFECTIVE AS FROM DECEMBER 2, 1966
Royal jelly, being extract of queen bee honey, within heading 21·07 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Materials and equipment for use by hairdressers in the permanent waving of hair the following:— Curlers and rollers of aluminium or wood; rubber protectors; rubber tubing; muslins of cotton; pad storage tins; pads of exothermic powder; spatulas of wood; bar clips of aluminium; clips, smoothing pins, trays and lids, dripping jars and formers, of plastic; sponges of foam plastic; all within headings 38·19, 39·07, 40·09, 40·14, 44·25, 44·28, 55·09, 73·40 or 76·16 of the Brussels Nomenclature; and cases and containers for any of the foregoing when sold therewith.

BAN EFFECTIVE AS FROM DECEMBER 21, 1966
Lavender plants within heading 06·02 of the Brussels Nomenclature.
Dried lavender within heading 12·07 of the Brussels Nomenclature.



KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES: The school of pharmacy of the Liverpool College of Technology is now using a closed circuit television system as an aid in histology demonstrations. The illustration shows Mr. A. F. Stewart discussing the microscopy of cascara with a group of students.

Non-alcoholic cordials and black beer within headings 21·07 or 22·02 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters, within heading 22·01 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Concentrated fruit drinks (including fruit squashes and comminuted fruit drinks) within headings 20·06, 21·07 or 22·02 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Fruit juices (excluding grape must), whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit, within heading 20·07 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Articles of artificial resins and plastic materials classified under heading 39·07 of the Brussels Nomenclature, the following:— Portable hydrating contact lens carriers.

Preserving, hydrating and soaking solutions for contact lenses, all classified under heading 34·02 of the Brussels Nomenclature; outfits comprising such solutions together with wallets classified under heading 42·02, portable hydrating contact lens carriers classified under heading 39·07 and mirrors classified under heading 70·09 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Laboratory, hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware the following:— Vacuum insulated glassware within heading 70·17 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Sunglasses within heading 90·04 of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Balances of a sensitivity of five centigrammes or better, with or without their weights, within heading 90·15 of the Brussels Nomenclature; and spare and replacement parts therefor classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Imports of Chemicals

"LITTLE NEDDY" REPORT

A REPORT issued by the Economic Development Committee for the Chemical Industry on January 17 reviews the information on chemical imports available at present, analyses the reasons for them, assesses the progress made towards reducing the level of the underlying trend, and makes recommendations designed to promote further import saving. Considering major items only, plants recently completed or now under construction are expected to remove obvious temporary shortages and in addition to achieve about half the £30m. saving in the underlying trend of imports which the industry was asked to investigate. Some of the remaining half should be achieved by the rest of the industry's large programme of new investment. Difficulties in construction of plant and equipment are being examined by the Process Plant Working Party. In sectors in which imports have been identified, the major possibilities of U.K. manufacture have not been overlooked by the industry. The Chemical Industries Association is directing the industry's attention towards the numerous smaller products and within the limits set by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, encouraging and assisting the industry to take action. Manufacturers who may be able to contribute to import saving are being recommended to seek the assistance of their trade association. More detailed statistics of imports are essential if opportunities of import saving are to be readily recognised, so the E.D.C. is continuing to impress on the Government the need for swift action through the Board of Trade working party on chemical statistics, which is examining ways and means

of improving the situation. The impact on investment of the less favourable outlook for the U.K. economy, and the lack of profitability of exports, are arousing concern. The trend needs to be arrested to avoid an upsurge in imports when economic growth is resumed. The report adds that the Restrictive Trade Practices Act is an impediment to import saving by co-operative action, the E.D.C. has suggested an administrative exemption from the provisions of the Act for approved schemes of co-operative action. Imports of pharmaceutical products in £ millions over recent years are given as:— 1963, 6; 1964, 7; 1965, 11; January to October 1966, 11.

A Partly Private N.H.S?

A PROPOSAL TO END STATE MONOPOLY

A REPORT "Towards a Welfare Society," to be submitted to the British National Conference on Social Welfare in London in April, recommends (among other things) that health services demanding large outlay (for example large hospitals) might be provided partly by public authority. If hospitals cannot cover their capital and running costs by their charges, they might be partly financed by State capital and from grants, or by voluntary charitable contributions aided by tax refunds on single payments, or perhaps by re-distributing social insurance contributions to permit individual choice. "There is no case," declares the report, "for a monopolised health service that draws finance from every citizen, whether he uses it or not." To improve the personal relationship between doctor and patient, all patients should be able to pay for the services they expect from State or private suppliers. The report is published as Occasional Paper 13 by the Institute of Economic Affairs, 66a Eaton Square, London, S.W.1, price 6s.



FARMER-CHEUTICAL? The badge adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association for its 1967 annual meeting at Las Vegas, Nevada, April 9-14.

Exporting to America

U.S. SPEAKERS AT A SEMINAR

AMERICAN marketing experts are presenting a one-day seminar—an intensive study of the marketing, advertising, design and research techniques currently most effective in the United States—at the Europa Hotel, London, on February 23 to an audience of 350 senior marketing and export executives. As announced previously (*C. & D.*, December 17, 1966, p. 578), the aim is to help British manufacturers to capture a larger slice of the U.S. mar-

ket. The seminar has been devised for those manufacturers who so far do little in export business. Tickets may be obtained from the Conference Secretary, Export U.S.A., Clifffords Inn, London, E.C.4.

IRISH NEWS THE REPUBLIC

Irish Chemical Industry

HOW SMALLER FIRMS MIGHT SURVIVE

THE realisation must come, said Mr. E. J. Dover (chairman Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries Adaptation Association, Ltd.) addressing Dublin Rotary Club on January 9, that smaller Irish chemical firms had little option but to combine their resources or associate with larger units. He said the Association had sixty-seven member companies, including manufacturers' sole agents, and the opportunities for Irish companies to associate or merge with other associate companies had never been greater. With the entry into the Common Market a distinct possibility, the problems highlighted in the report on the chemical industry by the Committee on Industrial Organisation would need to be dealt with. Since barely 15 per cent. of the total chemical industry in Ireland was wholly Irish-controlled, the smaller companies would find it increasingly difficult to meet the required standards and develop the financial resources necessary for survival as separate entities. Adaptation measures had now become a probability rather than a pious hope. The great variety of products manufactured by the industry provided scope for rationalisation and sub-contracting, and in that direction, plus the development of export markets, lay hope that the Association might yet achieve results. Although a single company within an overseas group had accounted for the greater proportion of the recent dramatic rise in pharmaceutical and allied exports — now valued at £6 millions annually — a general expansion had taken place. More than 50 per cent. of the gross output had been exported, and by 1970 that output was expected to be around £15m. It was hoped that that growth would be sufficient to induce companies already established in the Republic to remain under Common Market conditions. Losses amounting to £1m. had been incurred recently through transactions by spurious export companies and agents in Nigeria. It was necessary to know such countries really well, and to break into their markets was impossible unless companies were prepared to establish their own distribution system. Perhaps the best method would be by co-operative exporting.

IRISH BREVITIES THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during October, 1966, numbered 861,101 (555,834 forms). Cost was £493,227 (average 137·47d. per prescription).

A NUMBER of lectures are being given in the lecture hall of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland by

Professor K. B. Fraser (Professor of microbiology, Queen's University, Belfast). Remaining lectures (all at 8 p.m.) are on January 26, "How Organisms Cause Disease"; February 9, "Conquest of Microbial Diseases"; February 23, "Viruses."

NEWS IN BRIEF

A NIELSEN survey has shown that 82 per cent. of chemists' assistants are female [corrected note].

MR. R. S. Matthews has been appointed Private Secretary to the Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson).

THE meeting of the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society arranged for January 26 (*C. & D.*, January 7, p.1) has been cancelled.

DR. Frank and Mrs. Hartley were hosts at a party at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, on January 10, at which guests from many pharmaceutical and other professional organisations were present.

FIVE specialists in tuberculosis and chest diseases are among the six Commonwealth and overseas doctors awarded Smith & Nephew Fellowships for 1967. The sixth Fellow will study clinical pharmacology and therapeutics.

A GRANT of £50,000 has been made by the Wellcome Trust towards the establishment by the University of Aberdeen of a post-graduate research library on the site of the new medical school at Foresterhill.

THE precautionary measures to be taken when fumigating with carbon tetrachloride, ethylene dichloride and ethylene dibromide are given in a booklet prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.).

FOLLOWING an application for directions by the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Practices, the Restrictive Practices Court is expected on January 20 to indicate a date — possibly in 1968 — for the hearing of the case for the resale price maintenance of cosmetic and toilet preparations.

WESTMORLAND Executive Council have approved applications from the four chemists in Bowness and Windermere that one chemist each in Bowness and Windermere should be allowed to close on Thursdays during the months October to March. It was judged that an adequate pharmaceutical service would be provided by one chemist in each town, opening on Thursday mornings, with the usual rota hour on Thursday evenings. The new system commenced on January 19.

SYNTHETIC or even natural products should not be added to baby foods unless absolutely necessary, according to the Expert Committee on Nutrition of the Food and Agriculture and World Health Organisations. Even starch and egg powder should be avoided because of toxic hazards. Labels on canned baby food should indicate ingredients so as to avoid allergic reactions in some babies. No additives at all should be permitted in fresh milk unless there was no other alternative, as in certain parts of Africa.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Falling intake

Your editorial analysis (p. 35) of the problems associated with recruitment into pharmacy should be read and digested by all who have an interest in the profession and its future. The figures published show that there has been a reduced intake over the past year and, while not disastrous, that must give rise to concern. I am in complete agreement with your view that a lowering of entrance standards is not a solution. To make entrance easier, only to have the student falling down at a later stage of his academic career, is manifestly no answer to the problem from any standpoint, and particularly that of the aspiring pharmacist. The present course leading to a degree is an extensive and arduous one, but no more extensive and arduous than is necessary to produce a pharmacist capable of coping with the demands exacted by present-day knowledge. It may be, as has been stated, that only about a third of the income of the pharmacist accrues from the professional part of his business, but that is no argument, for even a much smaller proportion would still call for the same high degree of skill and knowledge. The responsibilities increase with the passage of the years, and the scope of the educational curriculum must always be slightly in advance of current requirements. Pharmacy has been well served in that direction, though there have been critics of the educational policy on matters of detail. The fact remains that the graduate of today is adequately equipped to understand his chosen vocation and may, with little difficulty, take his place in any of the branches of pharmacy he may fancy. But the problem of intake is not the only one facing pharmacy, for there remains the vitally important question of attracting a sufficient number of those graduating to devote their career to general practice. And it may be that that aspect, in the long run, will present greater problems than those immediately visible in the figures published of current intake. As you so rightly say, it falls to those who have gone before to provide, maintain and safeguard the opportunity of fulfilling the destiny of the graduate-to-be.

Atmosphere

In the circumstances, we are faced with a glaring paradox. The fact has to be faced that those of an earlier generation spent their days in surroundings that were in keeping with the dignity of a profession. Today there is, in some pharmacies at least, little to suggest that pharmacy is primarily, if at all, concerned with the duty of helping the sick. One might, indeed, enlarge to little purpose on the changes that have led to the incongruous situation under which the highly trained university graduate takes his place in a much less professional atmosphere than that of an earlier generation that did not have the advantage of a university education. His earlier counterpart may even have worn a white apron at the counter. It is generally accepted — and even the most rabid of enthusiasts for raising pharmaceutical standards will not disagree, that pure and wholly professional practice is—in present circumstances, not an economic possibility. But every effort must be made to lead it in that direction by a carefully selected progression. That is essential to the future of the profession—to its standing with the public, the other professions and the Government, as your leader emphasises. Not least it is essential to intake and to what you rightly call "maintaining the succession."

Dignity

The next few years will demand a radical rethinking of the whole position of pharmacy if it is to be seen to be taking itself seriously. It took a long time to evolve from its origins in grocery and spicery, to organise itself along a well defined path into a calling that recognised its responsibilities and the need for dignity. There is still a full recognition of the responsibilities, legal and moral, but, in my view, the sense of dignity has declined in proportion to the growth of extraneous and non-pharmaceutical commerce, which has tended to obscure the basic function of the pharmacist. The erosion must be halted, otherwise the prospective pharmacist will look elsewhere for a career.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX, 1968

Proposed deletions and additions

THE following are tentative lists of deletions and additions for the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1968, which will come into effect six months after publication. Entries marked with an asterisk are subject to confirmation.

Deletions

PART I. GENERAL MONOGRAPHS

Ammonium bromide. Arsenic trioxide.
Barbitone. Benzthiazide. Bialamical hydrochloride. Bismuth glycolylarsanilate. Bismuth oxychloride. Bismuth sodium tartrate. Buchu. Calcium glycerophosphate. Calcium hypophosphate. Carbarsone. Chiniofon sodium. Cinchona. Cologynth. Cyclocoumarol. Dibutyl phthalate. Diethazine hydrochloride. Dioxanide. Disulfiram. Ferric glycerophosphate. Gall. Liquid glucose. Glycerophosphoric acid. Hexadimethyltrine bromide. Hexamethonium tartrate. Hydnocarpus oil, ethyl esters of. Hydralazine hydrochloride. Hypophosphorous acid, dilute. Ipomoea. Ipomoea resin. Jalap. Linseed oil. Magnesium glycerophosphate. Manganese hypophosphate. Menaphthone. Mecaprine methanesulphonate. Mercury. Methylphenobarbitone. Neoarsphenamine. Oxyphenarsine hydrochloride. Phlecodine tartrate. Picrotoxin. Pipamazine. Piperoxan hydrochloride. Pipradol hydrochloride. Potassium hypophosphate. Prednisolamate hydrochloride. Prednisolone acetate. Quinine. Santonin. Soap, curd. Soap, hard. Sodium anoxynaphthonate. Sodium glycerophosphate solution. Sodium hypophosphate. Urethane. Valerian.

PART II. IMMUNOLOGICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Dick control. Dick test toxin. Scarlet fever prophylactic

PART V. SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Flannel bandage. Muslin bandage. Bleached calico. Absorbent rayon gauze. X-ray-detectable absorbent rayon gauze. Rayon gauze pad. X-ray-detectable rayon gauze pad. Absorbent rayon lint. Absorbent muslin.

PART VI. FORMULARY

Dusting powder of
*boric acid
*salicylic acid, compound
*zinc, compound
Ear-drops of boric acid
Emulsion of chloroform
Enema of turpentine
Extract of
cologynth, compound
nux vomica, dry
stramonium, dry
valerian, liquid
Eye ointment of physostigmine
Glycerin of starch
Injection of
bismuth oxychloride
bismuth sodium tartrate
leptazol
mepacrine methanesulphonate
neoarsphenamine
oxyphenarsine hydrochloride
Infusion of valerian, concentrated
Irrigation of lactic acid
Mixture of
acetylsalicylic acid
acetylsalicylic acid for infants
potassium bromide
potassium bromide and chloral
potassium bromide and nux vomica
potassium bromide and valerian
strychnine
strychnine and iron

Ointment of
*boric acid
gall and opium
Pills of
cologynth and hyoscyamus
cologynth, compound
rhubarb, compound
Powder of kaolin, compound
Solution, arsenical
Solution of
ferric hypophosphate
ferric sulphate
quinine, ammoniated
sodium benzoate and chlorocresol
strychnine hydrochloride
sulphur blue with tartrazine
Syrup of
glycerophosphates, compound
hypophosphites, compound
liquid glucose
Tablets of
barbitone
carbarsone
cascara, compound
chiniofon sodium
cologynth and jalap, compound
disulfiram
methylphenobarbitone
phenolphthalein, compound
potassium chloride
sodium salicylate
stramonium
Tincture of valerian, ammoniated.

Additions

PART I. GENERAL MONOGRAPHS

Aldosterone. Alginic acid. Aluminium magnesium silicate. Aluminium monostearate. Amitriptyline hydrochloride.

Betamethasone sodium phosphate. Betamethasone valerate.

Calcium alginate. Calcium sulphate, hydrated. Capreomycin sulphate. Carbopol. Cellulose acetate phthalate. Cellulose, microcrystalline. Cephaloridine. Cetyl alcohol. Chloramphenicol sodium succinate. Chlordiazepoxide. Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride. Clemetine. Clioquinol. Colistin sulphate. Colistin sulphomethate sodium. Cyclopentothiazide. Cyclopentolate hydrochloride. Cyproheptadine hydrochloride.

Desferrioxamine mesylate. Desipramine hydrochloride. Dexamethasone sodium phosphate. Dextran 40 injection. Dextran 110 injection. Dextromoramide. Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride. Dextropropoxyphene naproxylate. Diazepam. Dihydrocodeine acid tartrate. Dihydrotachysterol. Dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate. Dydrogesterone.

Ecothiopate iodine. Erythromycin ethyl carbonate. Erythromycin stearate. Ethacrylic acid. Ethamivan. Ethchlorvynol. Ethionamide.

Ferroso succinate. Fructose. Frusemide. Fusidic acid, diethanolamine salt.

Guaiaphenesin.

Hydragaphen solution. Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose.

Indomethacin. Biphasic insulin injection. Neutral insulin injection. Iothalamic acid. Iron dextran injection. Iron sorbitol injection.

Lymecycline. Lyngestrenol.

Macrogol 6000. Magnesium chloride. Mebazaine. Meglumine iothalamate injection. Metaraminol tartrate. Methohexitone injection. Methoserpidine. Methotrexate. Methoxyburane. Methylprednisolone acetate.

Nalidixic acid. Nandrolone decanoate. Nealbarbitone. Nialamide. Niclosamide. Nicoumalon. Norethisterone acetate. Nortryptiline hydrochloride.

Fresh bitter-orange peel.

Ociprenaline sulphate. Oxyphenisatin dicetate. Oxyphenbutazone. Oxyphenyclimine hydrochloride.

Paramethasone acetate. Paromomycin sulphate. Phenouximide. Phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride. Phenytion. Polysorbates 20, 60 and 80. Polyvidone. Potassium sorbate. Propranolol hydrochloride. Proxymetacaine hydrochloride. Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride. Pyrazinamide.

Silicon dioxide. Sodium acetate. Sodium iodopurpurate (^{131}I). Sodium iothalamate injection. Sodium metrizoate. Sorbic acid. Sorbitan monolaurate. Sorbitan mono-oate. Sorbitan monostearate. Sulphamethoxydiazine. Sulphomyxin sodium. Sulthiame.

Tetracycline. Thiotapec. Tranylcypromine sulphate. Triamterene. Tricyclamol hydrochloride. Viprynum embonate.

PART II. IMMUNOLOGICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Anthrax vaccine. Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and poliomyelitis vaccine. Diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis vaccine. Measles vaccine (inactivated). Measles vaccine (live attenuated).

PART V. SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Cotton-crepe bandage.

PART VI. FORMULARY

Capsules
phenouximide
Cream
betamethasone valerate
chlorphenesin
cloquinol
fluocinolone
triamcinolone
Dusting-powder
chlorhexidine
chlorphenesin
Hexachlorophane
Hydrocortisone and neomycin ear-drops
Elixir,
chlorpheniramine, paediatric
choline theophyllinate, paediatric
dichloralphenazone, paediatric
dicyclomine
diphenhydramine, paediatric
ethamivan, paediatric
ethosuximide
mepramine, paediatric
orciprenaline
phenoxymethylpenicillin, paediatric
promethazine, paediatric
triclofos
trimeprazine, paediatric
trimeprazine, paediatric, strong
Paraldehyde enema
Eye-drops
cyclopentolate
ecothiopate
hydrocortisone
hydrocortisone and neomycin
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose
proxymetacaine
chlortetracycline
Bephenium hydroxynaphthoate granules
Injection
benethamine penicillin, fortified
benzathine penicillin, fortified
calciferol
trimeprazine
vitamins B and C
Blackcurrant juice, concentrated
Lotion
sulphur, compound
triamcinolone
Betamethasone lozenges
Mixture
ampicillin
chloramphenicol, paediatric
erythromycin, paediatric
ferrous fumarate
furazolidone and kaolin
fusidate, paediatric
nitrofurantoin
novobiocin
nystatin, paediatric
phenoxymethylpenicillin, paediatric
phenytoin, paediatric
primidone mixture
tetracycline, paediatric
viprynum, paediatric
Ointment
betamethasone valerate
chlortetracycline
coal tar and salicylic acid
fluocinolone
neomycin and bacitracin
triamcinolone
Brilliant green and crystal violet paint
Triamcinolone dental paste
Hydrargaphen pessaries

Haemodialysis solutions
Intraperitoneal dialysis solutions
Sodium citrate solution for bladder irrigation, sterile
Sodium hypochlorite solution, concentrated
Hydrocortisone suppositories
Lemon syrup
Tablets
ampicillin, paediatric
chlor diazepam
clenamide
dihydrocodeine acid tartrate
manomustine
nalidixic acid
quinine dihydrochloride
thiopropazate.

LEGAL REPORTS

Winding-up Order

An order for the compulsory winding-up of Evans Drug Store, Ltd., whose registered office is at 10 Station Road, South Norwood, London, S.E., was made by Mr. Justice Pennycuick in the High Court on January 16 on the petition of William Dunster & Co., Ltd., 328 Kennington Lane, London, S.E.11, judgment creditors for £5,757. Counsel for the petitioners said he also appeared for Addis, Ltd., creditors for £54, who supported the petition. The petition was also supported by the Inland Revenue.

Security Officer Imprisoned

CONSECUTIVE sentences of six months' imprisonment were passed on Albert Arthur Brooks, a security officer, 111 Hampden Way, London, N.14, at Old Street Court, London, on January 13, after he had pleaded guilty to stealing a large quantity of cosmetics belonging to his employers, Innoxa (England), Ltd., 436 Essex Road, London, N.1, on or before November 22, 1966. The property in the two charges was valued at £2,674. A police officer said that all the property was found in Brooks's home. While the officers were removing cosmetics Brooks, who was sitting in his car, was seen to drink something from a bottle. It proved to be a cleansing fluid and hospital treatment was necessary. The officer explained that Brooks had been employed by the company as a security officer and departmental manager. He had the keys of the premises and went there during the week-ends. The stolen property filled a police van. The cosmetics mentioned in a second charge related to property that three other people had been charged with receiving. Defence counsel said the trouble had started when it became known by Brooks's friends that he was working for a cosmetic manufacturer. Somebody asked him to get cosmetics, and at first he took out an item such as a lipstick or a powder puff. "He started and it became too easy," counsel added. "What started off as an idle taking to impress developed into the amount on the list of property stolen." Whether, when the police arrived, Brooks panicked and drank the fluid instead of water, which was in a nearby container, or whether he drank it deliberately—the police had suggested as an act of despair—did not matter. The result was the same. The events of recent months had seriously shortened his expectancy of life. The magistrate said that, when one stripped the

matter of emotion and looked at it fairly and dispassionately, it amounted to the fact that for over twenty years Brooks had been a trusted servant of the company, which had treated him well. Over a period of time he had again and again robbed those whom he had a duty to protect.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

GULA INVESTMENTS, LTD.—The £5m. property group which also controls Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., is going into voluntary liquidation following completion of the sale of its property interests. The decision has been taken, the directors say, because of the impact of the changes in the taxation system. After all expenses are paid, investors are expected to get a minimum distribution of 10s. 6d. a share. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., the remaining asset, is being sold to certain directors who hold a controlling interest in Gula.

YARDLEY & CO., LTD.—Shareholders have now been advised by the directors to reject the offer made by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. (*C. & D.*, January 7, p. 5). Giving reasons the chairman (Mr. T. L. Gardner) outlines the growth rate of the company and adds that it is intended to raise the dividend "appropriately" both for 1967 and the following years. It is estimated the profits for 1966 will be £2,110,000 (against £2,061,000 for 1965) and forecasts £2.5 millions for 1967. Meanwhile the Board of Trade says that it does not intend to refer the proposed acquisition to the Monopolies Commission.

FARBENFABRIKEN BA YER A.G., Leverkusen, W. Germany.—The chairman (Professor Hansen) says that export prospects for 1967 are favourable and he thinks the home market will expand after some stagnation. Turnover of the parent company in 1966 rose 8·5 per cent. to Dm. 4,200 million, while group turnover rose 9 per cent. to Dm. 5,900 million. The parent's exports expanded 17 per cent. to Dm. 2,200 million, accounting for 52 per cent. of total turnover (against 48·3 per cent. previously).

Voluntary Liquidations

G. S. DOWNIE, LTD., retail chemists, 11 New Road, Mytholmroyd, Halifax. Liquidator: J. D. Ayrton, 6 Lord Street, Halifax.

W. SUTTON & CO. (DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES LONDON), LTD.—The company, with registered offices at Horse Shoe Lane, Enfield, Middlesex, has gone into voluntary liquidation with a deficiency of £48,355 as regards creditors, subject to costs of receivership and liquidation. That was revealed at a meeting of creditors held on January 12, Mr. A. J. Neal (joint managing director), presiding, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing unsecured liabilities amounting to £136,073, due to about 550 creditors. Assets, after allowing £33,538 in respect of a debenture and £14,040 to preferential creditors, were estimated to realise £87,718. Issued share capital of the company was £23,402 and the

total deficiency so far as the members were concerned was £71,757. The directors attributed the failure of the company to rising costs in respect of wages and transport, extreme competition, and inability to take advantage of cash discounts offered. Mr. Neal stated that a contributory factor was the illness and subsequent death of the late chairman. Mr. J. H. Wilson, F.C.A., who was appointed receiver by debenture holders in November 1966 said that since his appointment he had continued trading for a few weeks in the hopes of finding a purchaser but no offers had been received and, therefore, he had no alternative but to close the business. Trading figures showed in 1958 a net profit of £332 on turnover of £693,000; in 1959 net loss £5,719 on £692,000; 1960, loss £15,311 on £650,000; 1961 loss £9,533 on £658,000; 1962, loss £8,074 on £592,000; 1963, profit £2,839 on £586,000; 1964, loss £5,160 on £581,000; nine months to September 1965, loss £16,905 on £366,000 and during receivership, loss £30,900 on £431,000. Creditors resolved to confirm the voluntary winding-up of the company with Mr. J. H. Wilson, F.C.A., Moore, Stephens & Co., Bucklersbury House, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.4, and Mr. R. P. Booth, F.C.A., Booth White & Co., 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London, E.C.4, as joint liquidators. A committee of inspection was also appointed comprising representatives of Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd.; Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.; Cheshire-Ponds, Ltd., and J. Samuels & Co., Ltd., together with Mr. B. Mills (W. H. Cork, Gully & Co.), on behalf of certain creditors.

BUSINESS CHANGES

HENRI L. JACCAZ & CO., 32 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1, state that, when their head office telephone number (Gerrard 6428) is not available, they can be obtained at 654-4454 (in place of Livingstone 2140).

Appointments

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants, have appointed Mr. P. T. Hairsnape marketing manager of their ethical division.

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., have appointed Mr. J. S. Johnston, Ph.C., 20 Shandon Park, Ballymena, co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, their representative in the counties of Antrim, Tyrone and Londonderry with parts of Belfast (postal districts 11-15).

OVERSEAS VISITS

DR. J. GERRARD (managing director, Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.) is to accompany the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Trade Mission visiting East and Central Africa, January 22 to February 22. Dr. Gerrard's intention is to study the medical, surgical and pharmaceutical requirements of the countries concerned for health services, hospitals, retailers, doctors and factory first aid, with a view to supplying products particularly suitable for local conditions.

PERSONALITIES

MR. SCRIVEN J. TURNER has been adopted to the council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in place of Mr. E. G. Smith, who has resigned.

PROFESSOR SIR EDWARD WAYNE (Regius Professor of the Practice of Medicine, Glasgow University) who has been appointed chairman of the Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence, taking the place of the late Lord Brain, who was nominated its chairman, is a past chairman of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission. He was chairman of the British Medical Association Committee on alcohol and road accidents. He is also a physician to the Queen in Scotland. From 1934 to 1952 Professor Wayne was professor of pharmacology and therapeutics, University of Sheffield.

DR. AUSTIN SMITH chairman and chief executive officer of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, U.S.A., since January 1 (see *C. & D.*, January 14, p. 29), joined the company's board in December 1965 and became vice-chairman in January 1966. Born in Ontario, Canada, he received his degree in medicine from Queen's University in 1938 and obtained a master's degree two years later. From 1959 to 1965 Dr. Smith was president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. Between 1940 and 1958 he was with the American Medical Association and served as editor and managing publisher of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and editor-in-chief of the American Medical Association speciality journals, 1949-1958.

DR. F. A. ROBINSON, D.Sc., LL.B., F.R.I.C., has been appointed professorial fellow in biochemistry of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire and an honorary professor of the University of Wales. The appointment is one of the first to be made to implement the



Pharmacopoeia Commission. He was chairman of the British Medical Association Committee on alcohol and road accidents. He is also a physician to the Queen in Scotland. From 1934 to 1952 Professor Wayne was professor of pharmacology and therapeutics, University of Sheffield.

DR. AUSTIN SMITH chairman and chief executive officer of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, U.S.A., since January 1 (see *C. & D.*, January 14, p. 29), joined the company's board in December 1965 and became vice-chairman in January 1966. Born in Ontario, Canada, he received his degree in medicine from Queen's University in 1938 and obtained a master's degree two years later. From 1959 to 1965 Dr. Smith was president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. Between 1940 and 1958 he was with the American Medical Association and served as editor and managing publisher of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and editor-in-chief of the American Medical Association speciality journals, 1949-1958.

DR. F. A. ROBINSON, D.Sc., LL.B., F.R.I.C., has been appointed professorial fellow in biochemistry of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire and an honorary professor of the University of Wales. The appointment is one of the first to be made to implement the

Pharmacopoeia Commission. He was chairman of the British Medical Association Committee on alcohol and road accidents. He is also a physician to the Queen in Scotland. From 1934 to 1952 Professor Wayne was professor of pharmacology and therapeutics, University of Sheffield.

DR. F. A. ROBINSON, D.Sc., LL.B., F.R.I.C., has been appointed professorial fellow in biochemistry of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire and an honorary professor of the University of Wales. The appointment is one of the first to be made to implement the

Robbins recommendation that steps should be taken to forge stronger links between industry and the Universities. Professor Robinson is managing director, Twyfords Laboratories, Ltd., and a director of the Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., the former being currently concerned with research on new drugs, immunology, animal breeding and plant propagation, and the production of veterinary vaccines. Professor Robinson is a graduate in applied chemistry of the University of Manchester and was awarded his D.Sc. on the basis of published work relating mainly to bacterial growth factors, bacterial growth inhibitors and applied biochemistry. He has been closely associated for most of his career with the pharmaceutical industry. He also developed the diet now in use for the prevention of phenylketonuria, and was involved in the commercial development of lungworm vaccine for cattle. Professor Robinson served on the chemistry research board of the former Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, on the Medical Research Council's committee for penicillin synthesis and on committees of the British Pharmacopoeia and British Pharmaceutical Codex. He is at present a member of the advisory committee appointed under the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1956. Prior to joining Twyfords Laboratories in 1960 he was a director of research at Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., for twelve years.

BIRTHS

WADE.—At 8 Riverside Gardens, Enfield, Middlesex, on January 11 to Diana (née Pye), B.Pharm., M.P.S., wife of Ainley Wade, B.Pharm., M.P.S., a daughter (Margaret Helen).

DEATHS

ANCHOR.—On January 2, Mr. Harold Anchor, M.P.S., Willscot, Old Ludlow Road, Little Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire, aged seventy-one. Mr. Anchor qualified in 1920.

CARR.—On December 25, 1966, Mr. Bertram Ostcliffe Carr, M.P.S., 16 Isaacs Hill, Cleethorpes, Lincs, aged eighty-one. Mr. Carr qualified in 1907.

DUNKERLEY.—On January 14, Mr. Frank Dunkerley, Tilstone House,

Tilstone Fearnall, Tarporley, Cheshire, a ged sixty-four. Mr. Dunkerley was the founder of Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, and was the chairman of the company from its inception in 1932 until his appointment as president in December 1966.

Born in Oldham, Lancs, where his family had been associated with the cotton industry for many years, Mr. Dunkerley was educated at Uppingham and qualified as a solicitor in 1926. He started his own practice in 1928 but retired from full-time practice in 1956 to become fully responsible for Calmic, Ltd.

LIGHTFOOT.—On January 3, Mrs. Joan Lightfoot, M.P.S., 6 Carlton Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle, Cumberland. Mrs. Lightfoot qualified in 1955.

PITCHFORTH.—On December 27, 1966, Mr. Rupert Johnson Pitchforth, M.P.S., 3 Market Place, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. Mr. Pitchforth qualified in 1915.

RICHARDS.—On December 30, 1966, Miss Louisa Richards, 12 Knights Avenue, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton. Miss Richards qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1925 and retired in 1964.

SMITH.—On December 31, 1966, Mr. Evelyn Arthur Smith, M.P.S., 10 Elles Avenue, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey. Mr. Smith qualified in 1915. He was in business for 30 years at Camberley, Surrey, in partnership with his brother.

SMITH.—On December 29, 1966, William Altham Smith, M.P.S., Villette, Moor Road, Leyburn, Yorks. Mr. Smith qualified in 1921.

WATSON.—On January 11 Colonel S. Watson, D.S.O., M.C., B.Sc., who was president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in 1930 and again in 1942. Colonel Watson joined the wholesale section of the council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in January 1922 as the representative of Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. He became a member of the executive committee in 1924, and was made an honorary member of council on his retirement in January 1956.

Mr. Alan Duckworth writes: Although eleven years have passed since Colonel Watson's retirement and his consequent withdrawal from participation in the affairs of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, his work for the Association and its predecessor, the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, has not been forgotten by those who were associated with him. Colonel Watson was first elected to the council of the W.D.T.A. in 1935, and only two years later became its chairman. He was reappointed for 1938, and for the next ten years continued as a member of the council. He helped to form the wholesale distributors' group in 1939 and served on its committee until his retirement from business in 1956. In January 1953 the group had suffered a serious loss by the death of its chairman (Mr. F. J. Smith of Sangers, Ltd.). That was a critical time for the wholesalers, who had just embarked on a campaign for an increased discount. Colonel Watson agreed to take on the chairmanship and remained in office, despite periods of ill-health, until an acceptable agreement had been reached with the manufacturers. When he retired from business the A.B.P.I., took the earliest possible opportunity of conferring honorary membership upon him for his outstanding services. In addition to being highly esteemed for his abilities and his devotion to the interests of his fellow-members, Colonel Watson was held in warm affection for his personal qualities. His sincerity and abundant kindness, coupled with his sense of humour, made his company enjoyable and friendship prized.



NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

For Inflamed or Infected Ears.—CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, have launched a new speciality Locorten-Vioform ear drops in 7.5-mil plastic controlled-drop "dispenser" for the treatment of otitis externa and chronic otitis media. The use of product is claimed to ensure that the natural acidity of the auditory canal is maintained during therapy.

Single-dose Influenza Vaccines.—The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, market two 1-mil packs of Influvac each containing a single dose of influenza vaccine. They are a 1-mil ampoule and a 1-mil disposable syringe pack with subcutaneous needle. The product conforms with the British Pharmacopoeia specification for inactivated influenza virus vaccine and may be dispensed on prescriptions calling for influenza vaccine, British National Formulary.

Once-a-day Tetracycline.—Principal advantage claimed by Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex, for their new speciality Tetrex PMT is that it enables one day's therapy to be given usually in a single injection. A rapid onset of therapeutic effect is understood to be accompanied by prolonged activity. Intramuscular and intravenous presentations are available, both being single-dose vials of 350 mgm. (the normal adult daily dose) for reconstitution. Incorporating a new tetracycline derivative — *N*-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl) tetracycline nitrate (approved name rolitetracycline nitrate)—Tetrex PMT is described as being effective against a wide variety of infections caused by tetracycline-sensitive organisms, including rickettsia and certain large viruses. [In a previous paragraph it was suggested that Tetrex PMT was suitable for patients allergic to tetracycline. That is incorrect. We regret any inconvenience the error may have caused to readers or Messrs. Bristol.—EDITOR].

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Worm Elixir.—Cupal, Ltd., Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Blackburn, Lancs, have added to their range of products, under the name Rayglo, a worm elixir.

NURSERY PRODUCTS

Petroleum Jelly in Lightweight Jar.—Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, have introduced, especially for mothers of young babies who use the product to prevent "nappy rash," a new nursery

pack of their Vaseline brand petroleum jelly. The jar is made of plastic, thus eliminating the problem of splintering glass if it should happen to be dropped. The new pack weighs little more than half the normal glass jar—another advantage mothers will appreciate. The jars are decorated with nursery transfers (rabbit, squirrel, fish and swan) in blue or pink and make attractive storage jars when empty.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

New-look Medicated Shampoo.—A new medicated shampoo, new Loxene "Extra", by F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derby, is claimed "extra active against dandruff" and to leave the hair "extra clean." The container is a bottle in carton of arresting design.

Creamy Massage.—Beecham Proprietary Medicines, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs, are marketing in Britain a product that has proved popular in Canada. The product, Minard's massage, is described as "strong and fast-acting" in the relief of rheumatic pain, muscular aches and tired feet. The white creamy liquid is massaged gently into the skin, "spreading comfort into your body".

"Fun-type" Design.—Dorothy Gray, Ltd., 45 Conduit Street, London, W.1, are inviting young women of every age to "go dotty" with two "deliciously dotty" lipsticks (Dotty Orange and Dotty Pink), and Lights-up yellow in individual "dotty" case. The company's three most popular portrait foundation colours are treated to a "dotty" carton, and the three most popular cream powders have flipped their lids to "go dotty."

Make-up "Sheen".—Estée Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1, are promoting a new "lustrous" approach to make-up, based on "Youth Sheen", an iridescent translucent liquid that is spread over the skin after foundation and powder have been applied. "Youth Sheen" is in three shades, "Dawn" (ivory), "Noon" (beige) and "Tropic" (bronze). A powdered version of the product in miniature compact with puff is formulated to light up cheeks, chin or forehead.

SUNDRIES

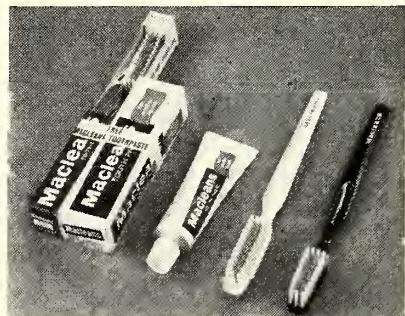
Beach and Beauty Accessories.—Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster

Estate, Blyth, Northumberland, are distributors of a series of beauty holdalls made by Castlecrafts in pale pink, yellow or blue gingham. The range includes beauty holdalls, cos-



metic purses, curler caddy, boudoir cap, make-up cape, cotton wool container, pocket tissue holder and tissue box holder. From the end of January each Castlecrafts beauty holdall will contain a free facecloth sponge wet-pack.

"Aggressively Promoted" Toothbrushes.—Beecham Toiletry Division, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are now distributing nationally a new Macleans toothbrush which, they state, is being "promoted aggressively". A banded "launch" pack, comprises an individually boxed toothbrush and free tube of Macleans tooth-paste containing 39 gm. At the recommended price of 1s. 1d. the toothbrush



and substantial quantity of tooth-paste represent, the makers claim, "exceptional value for the shopper". The brush is of dual-strength type with firm centre and softer outer tufts of Du Pont Tynex nylon. Tynex is claimed to resist the softening effect of hot water, thereby acting more effectively than other types of nylon.



VICTORY ON THE AIR: In the first programme of the current series of television "Top Firm" quizzes, broadcast by the B.B.C. on January 11, a team from Eylure, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, defeated by 115 marks to 95 a team from Ford Motor Co., Ltd., team. The Eylure team now goes into the quarter-final (expected some time in March). In the present series of the programme all the teams come from companies that have received the Queen's Award to Industry.



TRADE NOTES

Free "Merchandiser". — Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are offering free till February 23 a special six-peg "merchandiser" for the "Super Silver" blades.

Change of Distributor. — Kaliump Pet Products, Ltd., Redditch, Wores, state that their animal products Extra-Tail, Pro-Tekt-Her, Claroxy, Vigamol and Sham-poodle are now distributed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by Vestric, Ltd., Runcorn, Ches.

An 18-oz. Aerosol. — F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derby, have introduced an aerosol of their Cossack hairdressing for men. The new pack offers a saving to the consumer of 4s. over the price of three 6-oz. cans.

Ten More Tablets in Pack. — G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks., state that the current Aldactone-A thirty tablet pack has been replaced by a pack containing forty tablets in order to offer a more convenient dispensing unit for a 10-day course of four tablets a day.

Change of Distributor. — Britanol, Ltd. (a jointly owned subsidiary of Cussons Group, Ltd., and Sandoz Products, Ltd.) are now sole United Kingdom agents for the marketing and distribution of Jordan toothbrushes. General manager of the company is Mr. G. J. B. Haldane.

Claims for Rebate. — Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, state that claims for rebates on stocks of Naclex tablets, 50 mgm., in 100's and 500's and Efcoftelan soluble injection, 100 mgm. (not Neo Naclex or Neo Naclex-K), held at January 21, should be sent to the company's home sales department.

Two Selling Divisions. — Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, have formed a toiletry and beauty-aid division to take over the selling of Vaseline brand, Pond's beauty and Odorono products, Q-Tips and Clearway; and a cosmetic and health division to handle Cutex and L'Onyx beauty products, Angel Face cosmetics and Complex D.

Medicinal Uses Allowed. — Liga Food Products (U.K.), Ltd., Liga House, 23 Saxby Street, Leicester, point out that the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Preparations has advised that Aminex (low-protein Liga) should be prescribable on Form EC 10 for all patients with phenylketonuria and tyrosinaemia and that gluten-free liga should be prescribable for all patients with coeliac disease. In all other circumstances the preparations should be regarded as foods and not prescribable on Form EC 10.

Bonus Offers

BRITISH-AMERICAN OPTICAL CO., LTD. (Cool-ray division), Colonial Way, Radlett Road, Watford, Herts. Arrid and Nair. Thirty packs invoiced as twenty-four. Until April 1.

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Vaseline brand

petroleum jelly. Twelve new light-weight jars invoiced as eleven. Until February 28.

COTY (ENGLAND), LTD. 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1. *Imprévu* hair spray. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. *L'Aimant* perfumed shampoo, fourteen invoiced as twelve.

MACARTHYS, LTD., Chesham House, Chesham Close, Romford, Essex. Syrup of honey pine. 3 doz. less 5 per cent.; 6 doz. less 7½ per cent.; 12 doz. less 10 per cent.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Phensedyl cough linctus (125 mils), Phensedyl capsules (container of twenty-five), Tixylix children's cough linctus (125 mils), and Planidets lozenges (container of twelve). Bonus

offer (see *C. & D.*, October 29, 1966, p. 421) closes February 28.

Premium Offers

HELENA RUBINSTEIN, LTD., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1. Special-size Skin Dew cream with emulsion and cleanser concentrate and eye make-up remover. Until February 11.

BEECHAM TOILETRY DIVISION, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Bristow's lanolin cream shampoo in bottles. Fourpence off standard size; sevenpence off "economy" size. Till February 20.

EVER-READY PERSONNA, 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Five premium-edge blades free with Ever-Ready Gem "push-button" single-edge razor. (Introductory offer). Free razor with seven Super stainless blades.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. "Super-Silver" blades. Six for the price of five. Tube Shave creams (regular, menthol and brushless) fourpence off (till February 23).

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name for publication. The Editor does not hold

Bargain Basement

SIR,—I note a local cut price grocer in this town sells Optrose 4s. 6d. size at the knock-out price of 2s. When are N.P.U., Ltd., going to get round to doing a rose-hip syrup?

G. L. BEET,
Morecambe, Lancs

Tit for Tat

SIR,—Whilst the Commission's report on the inquiry into the state of the pharmaceutical industry in this country is awaited, might it not be a good thing to establish a further Commission to inquire into the state of the food industry? As a complementary gesture, I suggest that a suitably qualified person, prominent in the pharmaceutical industry, be appointed chairman of such a Commission.—

CARBOY

Pharmacists Still Influential

SIR,—It is gratifying to see that we retail pharmacists are capable of winning commercial battles. Surprising evidence has revealed that our influence is still more than significant. How else can one explain the amazing terms now being offered by Pfizer, Ltd.? The company's representative, this week, made the following proposition: On purchases of £25 and over of a tetracycline, an extra discount of 20 per cent. is available—but this attractive discount has to be taken in the form of an extra 10 per cent. discount on the invoice, and 10 per cent. as a credit note for Uniclife, Ltd. As we are all aware of the extremely expensive administrative costs of such an operation, poor Messrs. Pfizer must surely be bitterly regretting their decision to increase the area of distribution of their products from the narrow "chemist only" field. D. H. MADDOCK, Cardiff

Dammar

SIR,—Redwood's 1857 Supplement to the British Pharmacopoeia mentions *Dammara Australis*, which yields cow-die pine resin, used in varnish. A. Hitchin artist, Theodore Kern, uses

and address of the sender, not necessarily himself responsible for the views expressed.

dammar resin dissolved in turpentine as a picture varnish and, with the addition of egg, as a medium for egg-tempera painting. He does not obtain it from a chemist but from Cornelissen, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. The source of the resin is Sumatra or Batavia, and further information is given in "Materials for the Artist" by Max Doerner. The drug jars in my own painting (see *C. & D.*, December 31, 1966, p. 621) are unfortunately only reproductions—they were supplied by Wm. Warner some years ago as a bonus on Veganin orders. In spite of that, I find them beautiful, and they have been the subject of two paintings accepted for exhibition in London. Possibly Messrs. Warner have the originals.

V. E. LEWIS,
Hitchin, Herts

Rural Dispensing

SIR,—Has the Ministry of Health developed cold feet? Some time has elapsed since we saw the proposed plans for the abolition of the 1-mile limit for doctors' dispensing in rural areas and the coming of the new criterion that the interests of the patient should be paramount in the decision. The patient, it was agreed, should have the benefit of a pharmaceutical service and many "embryo" Dispensing Committees have been formed. In the meantime we have noticed the increased and increasing opposition of the doctors to this scheme, coupled with endeavours by the Minister to placate the medical profession. Has the proposed plan been sacrificed to that aim? All we know is that the Ministry is very quiet and that more and more doctors are taking up dispensing. There has been no period of quiet on their part but a continued encroachment. Will this continue so that the Ministry can back out and say doctors' dispensing has gone on too far and too long? There can be no period of quiet for the rural pharmacist in this matter. Is it not time to start asking questions on the progress of the Ministry in this matter?

MERVYN MADGE,
Plymouth

Testing for Shelf Life

PHARMACISTS AND PACKAGERS LEARN OF THE PROBLEMS

THEORETICAL and practical aspects of estimating the shelf-life of products were considered at a joint meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Institute of Packaging at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, on January 5.

MR. G. A. GORDON (Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association) described work done on collecting data relating to conditions inside warehouses and transport vehicles. The life-history of the unit container from manufacturer to customer, he said, might be from 2-3 weeks to a number of years, and during that time the unit container itself would meet a variety of conditions: some direct, some when contained in an outer case, and some in the outer case as part of a larger stack.

Effects of External Environment

The external environment — temperature and relative humidity — would exert an effect on the package, and changes in the environment could be divided into shorter-term (less than two hours), with an approximately sinusoidal curve; diurnal variations, also sinusoidal (in collecting data the daily range could be used); random day-to-day variations (covered by the differences between daily values), and seasonal variations, which were again approximately sinusoidal and were calculated from monthly means. The package also experienced step changes during the few minutes of transfer from one environment to another.

The speaker said that little work had been done on conditions inside buildings, but P.A.T.R.A. had done work on rail wagons. He showed slides to demonstrate that, with large daily outside variations, there were smaller corresponding variations in an empty wagon. In a filled wagon the variations were further reduced and inside the stack at the centre of a load the differences were almost entirely wiped out. At floor level, day-to-day temperature changes were reduced to about one-fifth, and diurnal changes to about one-sixth, while relative humidity changes were reduced to about one-twentieth. From that "damping factor" could be calculated the "time constant," which was a measure of the time of passage of the response. From the time constant could be calculated how longer-term changes were transmitted to the unit. The time constants were: on top of the stack in the wagon, of the order of two hours; in the corners at floor level, and on the top of the load inside a fibreboard case, six hours, and in the middle of the stack and at centre floor level, 20-30 hours. Mr. Gordon suggested that corresponding figures for buildings would be 20-30 hours for multi-story and five for single-story buildings, the figures probably being increased if large stores were held inside the building.

Relative humidity changes inside depended more upon inside temperature

fluctuations than upon outside relative humidity changes. Thus short-term (up to ten hours) cyclical changes were unlikely to be transmitted to any great extent in an unheated building unless there were a heating effect from solar radiation through windows. The time constant for relative humidity was longer than for temperature, owing to the transmission of water vapour through the case. The presence of large amounts of hydroscopic materials in the store also acted as a buffer. Mr. Gordon warned that, in simulation of those changes, it was necessary, where the reaction rate was highly dependent upon temperature, to know — for calculations — the distribution of temperatures and not simply to rely on the average temperature.

MR. J. A. CAIRNS (P.A.T.R.A.) outlined possible sources of information about the limits of change in environmental conditions. He showed that at present the information available was insufficient, being largely confined to maximum, minimum and mean data. A change in relative humidity and temperature occurring at the same time might have a greater effect than either parameter change alone would have in the presence of a low value for the other. It was the speaker's opinion that the following data were required:— Average daily maximum, minimum, mean; average daily range; proportion of time for which temperature or relative humidity exceeded a predetermined level; and the frequency of such periods. Slides were shown to demonstrate that, in rail wagons, seasonal variations in temperature outside were followed closely by those inside. However, they were lower inside in the first three months of the year and higher in the second three months — owing to radiation effects on the outside of the van in the second period, the situation being reversed in the second half of the year. On the other hand relative humidity behaved without such relationship, and appeared more dependent upon the material in the stack than upon the ambient humidity. A more sophisticated survey had recently been carried out in shops and warehouses over a period of six months, with the data being collected at two-hourly intervals. It was at present being processed.

Approach Empirical

MR. E. K. CLARKE (Beecham Toiletry Division) described his methods of testing toiletries and cosmetics. The approach, he said, had to be empirical. His aim was a shelf life of two years in general — that is the product should be commercially acceptable for that period. Surveys had shown that a large number of smaller stockists in particular did not rotate stock well, and new packs, "deals," etc., tended to leave older stock behind. The plot of percentage remaining against age was approximately logarithmic. It was found that 5-10 per cent. of purchases were one year old, 2-4 per cent. two

years old, and 1 per cent. four years old (though the last figure was based on a small number of samples). The two-year figure, however, represented, on a million packs sold, 20,000 — "a lot of dissatisfied customers if the pack did not stand up."

In testing he did not attempt in general to simulate the conditions the package would be exposed to, as those were too variable. It might be necessary with pharmaceuticals to do a great deal of work on moisture pick-up, performance of barriers, etc., as a quite small change could often render the product ineffective. For many cosmetic creams, however, there could be a water content of up to 50 per cent., and a considerable amount of that — up to 20 per cent., on some shampoos — could be lost without affecting the product. Mr. Clarke believed in standardised testing, the alternative to simulation being to use a wide range of conditions and to find results that approximated to those found in practice. His temperature tests were carried out at 1°C. (so as to keep samples as nearly as possible unchanged), 20°, 30°, 40° and 50°, the latter being used for formulation purposes. From that range it was possible to accelerate with confidence. He would never accelerate from tests carried out at only one temperature. Other tests were carried out at 20°/55 per cent. R.H. and 40°/75 per cent. R.H. — drier than a normal test to get more weight loss. Pharmaceuticals would often be tested under more humid conditions to test for product breakdown.

Comparisons and Checks

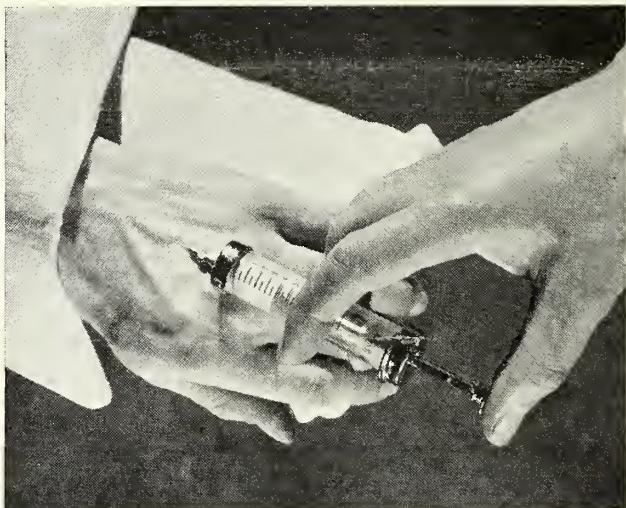
All products were submitted to the same testing schedules, so that the results for various formulations could always be compared. Standardised reporting had been achieved, but some measurements, such as perfume strength and cream texture, had to be subjective. Checks were carried out by sending bulks of packages to market abroad, where they were stored in "typical" warehouses or shops and returned at intervals (usually by air) for comparison with laboratory findings.

Asked about testing for the influence of light, Mr. Clarke said that it was one of the standard conditions used unless there was a completely opaque pack. They had at first used a "cucumber frame" on the roof for some light tests, but had found little consistency in the results. Now a xenon arc cabinet, with light filtered through copper-sulphate solution to remove excess ultra-violet, was used, the product being in standard packs. That method was found to give consistent results, so that one product could be compared with another. Another questioner was told that fluctuating temperature effects were tested by changing the 20°C. level to 40°C. twice a week, but the method was too slow to allow much importance to be attached to the results. Shorter intervals were used for emulsions, etc.

THE FLAME-PROOF AREA
(Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.).
 Judged the
 outstanding photograph
 of the competition

The pharmaceutical industry presents its "image"

DURING 1966 the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry organised among its members a competition aimed at getting together a selection of photographs that would present the industry in its best light. There were seven categories, and they attracted a numerous total (if far from uniform) entry. Here are shown three the panel selected for awards.



(At left)
ANTIBIOTIC
RESEARCH
(Glaxo
Laboratories,
Ltd.)

(Above) INJECTION
[Pharmaceutical
Specialities (May &
Baker, Ltd.)]

Cumulative price changes

**AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR DECEMBER 1966**

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

LANOXIN brand DIGOXIN

TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC ELIXIR
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (*The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.*) LONDON

			family	23	I	6	4	6	4½	D	Dimenformon (917 Organon)
Burson (451 F & J)	elastic hosiery		fluoride toothpaste	1	(½ doz)	4	4			ampoules	5mgm 3 & 12
lightweight pair	32 0	—	standard	34	6	9	5	2	4½	10mgm 3 & 12	
Bydolax (859 Moore)	capsules		large	25	11	7	1	3	7	Dimotane (1071 Robins)	
I Cadum (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order	soap	toilet	shaving cream brushless	21	8	5	11	3	7	expectorant 16oz 24	
		(6 doz)	tube	15	9	4	4	4		DC, DD 16oz 29	
D Calcium-Diuretin (708 Knoll)	bath	(6 doz)	(½ doz)	(½ doz)	(½ doz)	(½ doz)	(½ doz)	D	6ea 8		
tablets	50 10	13 10	jar	17	7	4	10	I	1ea 52		
Calpol (218 Calmic)	(4 doz)	(4 doz)	lather tube	21	8	5	11	3	7	Dimples (786 MacDonald) existing entry	
paediatric suspension	2½oz	32 0	instant	21	11	6	0	6		Dimples (786 MacDonald)	
D Calvert's (219 Calvert)	—	—	shaving stick refill	11	2	3	1	1	teas 4.0	feeding bottles	
I Calvert's (331 C of C)			Coopers (295 C.M. & R.)							upright with teat 21 6	
D Calvex (219 Calvert)			Fresh-aire							upright spare 8oz 16 3	
I Calvex (331 C of C)			bouquet	29	3	—				teats 4.0	
Caperms (1175 SPL)	Avisand	7 6	floral	29	3	—				Diavol (1441 Wallace)	
		7 11	Coopers (397 Dunster)							tablets 50 7 9ea	
(½ doz)	—	—	capsules	10	24	0	—	D	2 1ea 13		
budgie seed	19 9	—	30	60	0	—		D	Direma (378 Dista)		
(Golden life)	(2 doz)	—	drops	25mils	25	0	—	D	tablets 25mgm 25		
D bird sand	—	—	Co-tabs (292 C)					D	50mgm 25		
Caphedrin Iodinate (745 Legat) existing entry	Caphedrin Iodinate (745 Legat)	elixir	Co-tabs (311 C)					D	DOCA (917 Organon)		
100mils 4 4ea	1 2ea	—	Crazy Foam (39 Allspray) existing entry					D	ampoules 5mgm 3 & 25		
250mils 8 6ea	2 5ea	—	Crazy Foam (39 Allspray)					D	vial 5mgm 5mls		
500mils 14 0ea	—	—	Crescendo (730 Lanvin)					D	ampoules 10mgm 3 & 25		
Capsolin (938 PD)	1 lb.	—	perfume	½oz	—	51	6	D	vial 10mgm 10mls		
Cardiazol ephedrine (708 Knoll)†	ampoules 1-1mil 5 56 0	—	handbag spray	½oz	—	77	0	D	Sublings 1mgm 25		
Carmen (229 Carmen)	electric hair rollers	model "7"	refill	—		62	0	D	Dolalgin (971 P5MB) tsIs4A		
		"11"	toilet water	2oz	—	46	0	D	tablets 50 60 0		
		138 0ea	—	—		39	0	D	500 40 0ea		
		36 6ea	Cullen's, Mrs. (330 C&D)	1 11½	6½	3½		I	Dorant (718 LAB) existing entry		
		22 6ea	headache powders	—				I	Dorant (718 LAB)		
		6 0ea	—					I	mouthwash 2oz 24 0		
		36 0	D Cuticura (993 PD & C)					I	trial size 10 0		
D Cerumol (718 LAB) existing entry	Cuticura (1491 Cuticura)	model "17"	Cycloserine with INH (413 Lilly)					I	2 10 1		
I Cerumol (718 LAB)†	Cycloderine 40	203 8ea	Pulvules 40					I	hair tonic 4oz 52 5		
eardrops approx.	carry case 53	53 11ea	I Cypress (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)					I	14 8		
11mils 31 6	base and snuffer	325 6	room perfume	—				I	Dorothy Gray (385 DG)		
dp 2oz 67 6	refill candle	325 6	candle with metal	—				I	beauty foam 61 0		
Choleith (938 PD)	roller and clip	6 7ea	base and snuffer	71	0ea	19	7ea	I	16 9		
pills 500	clips packet	1 9ea	refill candle	60	0ea	16	6ea	I	Draize (1154 5&N)		
Cidomycin (1087 Roussel) TS	foam cascade	6 7ea	spray	3oz	33 0ea	9	1ea	I	tablets —		
injection vials 6 141 0ea	11 0ea	refill	3oz	20 0ea	5	6ea	I	Dumb-Bell (1127 Seton)			
cream 5gm 8 6ea	—	—	Cyprol (787 Napp)†	4oz	46 0	—	—	I	(distributors 93 BJ)		
ointment 15gm 8 6ea	—	—	cough syrup	16oz	136 0	—	5 2	I	sutures 72 4 2ea		
Cinemax (817 MP5)	projector 8GF-R5	939 6	80oz	46 8ea	—			I	Duovita (745 Legat)		
cine cameras	Super-8	999 6	Cystopurin (1530 Fisons)	tablets	20	—	—	D	500mils 7 6ea		
	C401	1359 6	room perfume	—				D	Duromorph (718 LAB) existing entry		
	C801	2399 6	candle with metal	—				D	Duromorph (718 LAB) DD		
D Citanest (68 AH) existing entry	—	—	base and snuffer	71	0ea	19	7ea	D	disposable syringe		
I Citanest (68 AH)	plain	—	refill candle	60	0ea	16	6ea	D	1-0ml 1 21 0		
ampoules	1% 10mils 20 26 0ea	—	spray	3oz	33 0ea	9	1ea	D	vials 6 81 0		
1.5% 25mils 5 0ea	—	—	refill	3oz	20 0ea	5	6ea	D	Dylon (816 Mayborn)		
vials	0.5% 20mils 5 11 3ea	—	Dalmaplast (1127 Seton) all products	—				I	blue 2 0		
50mils 5 2ea	—	—	Dalzofoam (1127 Seton) existing entry	—				I	dry bleach large 15 4		
1% 20mils 5 12 0ea	—	—	I Dalzofoam (1127 Seton)					I	nylon white large 23 4		
50mils 5 6ea	—	—	(distributors 93 BJ)					I	Easy (509 Gibbs)		
with adrenaline 1-250,000 ts4B vials	—	—	adhesive	—				I	shaving stick 16 9		
0.5% 20mils 5 11 3ea	—	—	18in x 9in x ½in (4)	18	0ea	—	2 6	I	refill 10 7 2 11½		
50mils 5 2ea	—	—	18in x 9in x ½in (4)	24	0ea	—		I	Econycin (1515 CD) T5		
1% 20mils 5 12 0ea	—	—	18in x 9in x ½in (4)	30	0ea	—		I	tablets/capsules		
50mils 5 6ea	—	—	non-adhesive	—				I	100 58 6ea		
with adrenaline 1-250,000 ts4B vials	—	—	18in x 9in x ½in (4)	13	6ea	—		I	500 287 6ea		
0.5% 20mils 5 11 3ea	—	—	18in x 9in x ½in (4)	19	6ea	—		I	1000 565 0ea		
50mils 5 2ea	—	—	18in x 9in x ½in (4)	25	6ea	—		I	Ectoparasite (1263 Upjohn)		
with adrenaline 1-200,000 ts4B vials	—	—	Daraprim (208 BW)	elixir	20 0	—	2 6	I	aerosol (vet.) 5oz 5 8ea		
1% 20mils 5 12 0ea	—	—	—	—				I	Eczema Cerate (745 Legat)		
50mils 5 6ea	—	—	Darvi (1372 CCL)	—				I	500gms 8 0ea		
1.5% 20mils 5 12 6ea	—	—	I Darvi (580 DH & Co.)					I	Edosol (1249 Trufood)		
50mils 5 6ea	—	—	Dayamin (2 Abbott)	capsules	30	7 4ea	—	I	14oz 88 0		
with adrenaline 1-300,000 ts4B vials	—	—	—	100	19 5ea	—	—	I	3lb 276 0		
1.5% 20mils 5 11 3ea	—	—	D	2oz	—			I	28		
50mils 5 2ea	—	—	Del Sol (153 Bibby)	olive oil	5oz	21 9	—	I	Elix. Cardiac tonic (745 Legat)		
1% 20mils 5 12 0ea	—	—	Demavet (1176 Squibb) VPO	60cc	10 0ea	—	2 3	I	500mils 18 0ea		
50mils 5 6ea	—	—	250cc	30 0ea	—			I	Elix. Glycerosedaphosph (745 Legat)†		
1.5% 20mils 5 12 6ea	—	—	I Dentabs (509 Gibbs)	teeth cleaning tablets	9 2	2 6½	—	I	500mils 10 0ea		
50mils 5 6ea	—	—	—	23	11	6 7	—	I	Elix. phenobarbital (745 Legat) tsIs4A		
with adrenaline 1-300,000 ts4B vials	—	—	family	33	2	3 4	—	I	500mils 15 6ea		
1.5mils 50 19 0ea	—	—	economy	33	2	9 1½	—	I	Elix. tonic infus (745 Legat)		
topical 4.25mils 4 6ea	—	—	D	Dento (219 Calvert)	48 0	—	—	I	500mils 4 11ea		
—	D	Dento (331 C of C)	—	D	—			I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
Clearasil (1277 VI)	projector 8GF-R5	939 6	Dextrosol (200 B&P)	powder	½lb	—		I	bride's box		
After Wash 100cc 39 2	—	—	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
Clinic (509 Gibbs)	medicated shampoo	5 9	—	—				I	399.00		
sachets	18 11	1 7	—	—				I	silverings —		
bottle	35 9	2 7	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
family	35 9	9 10	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
Clomid (838 MN)	tablets	30 100 0ea	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
Codemprin (208 BWV) †DDI	tablets	10	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
D Colgate (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order	chlorophyll toothpaste	standard	17 3	4 9	2 4½	—	—	I	bride's box		
		large	24 8	6 9	3 5	—		I	eyelashes extra thick		
Dental cream	standard	69 0	18 9	2 4½	—			I	399.00		
		(4 doz)	(4 doz)	(4 doz)	—			I	silverings —		
large	49 4	13 5	3 5	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
		(2 doz)	(2 doz)	(2 doz)	—			I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
ex-large	35 1	9 7	4 10	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
Di-Adreson (917 Organon)	tablets 5mgm 30	—	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
Di-Adreson-F (917 Organon)	tablets 5mgm 30	—	—	—				I	bride's box		
Diandrone (917 Organon)	tablets 10mgm 25	—	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
Dilauidid (708 Knoll) 51 DDI	ampoules 1-1mil 0.002gm 4 2 9ea	—	—	—				I	399.00		
	40 23 4ea	—	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
D	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	bride's box		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	399.00		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	bride's box		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	399.00		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	bride's box		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	399.00		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	bride's box		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	399.00		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	bride's box		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	399.00		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	bride's box		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	399.00		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	bride's box		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	eyelashes extra thick		
	250 40 0ea	—	—	—				I	399.00		
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) ts4B syrup	115mils 58 0	—	—				I	Elnett (525 Golden)		
	1 litre 31 11tea	—	—	—				I	Satin aerosol 4oz 37 6		
	25 60 0	—	—	—				I	for greasy hair 10 4 5		

Eutonyl (2 Abbott) †s4B	Filmtabs 25mgm	100 52 10ea 500 251 0ea 1000 487 0ea	— 79 3 — 376 6 — 730 6	D Glintel (1335 Wigglesworth) existing entry	Jeyes (671 Jeyes)
Eutonyl-Ten (2 Abbott) †s4B	Filmtabs 10mgm	100 26 0ea 500 123 6ea 1000 239 7ea	— 39 0 — 185 3 — 359 4	I Glintel (1335 Wigglesworth)	Baby Soft packet double 7 11 — 15 0 — — 1 8
Eve Reve (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)	perfume standard	1/oz 9 9ea 1/oz 25 0ea 1/oz 36 0ea 1/oz 50 0ea	2 8ea 19 9 6 10ea 50 6 9 11ea 73 0 13 9ea 101 3	D Glycole (1335 Wigglesworth)	sulphur candle — —
special de-luxe		1/oz 47 6ea 1/oz 66 0ea super de-luxe 1/oz 156 0ea spray 1/oz 18 0ea refill 1/oz 12 0ea	18 13 1/oz 133 9 43 0ea 316 0 5 0ea 36 6 3 4ea 24 4	I Goddess (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order	Jeypine (671 Jeyes)
toilet water standard		2oz 19 0ea 4oz 30 0ea 8oz 54 0ea 32oz 260 0ea spray 3oz 39 0ea refill 3oz 23 0ea	5 3ea 38 6 8 3ea 60 9 14 10ea 109 4 71 6ea 526 6 10 9ea 79 0 6 5ea 47 6	D Glyped (649 ICI)	disinfectant 4oz
Exolan (1454 Dermal)	cream 50gm	17 6ea	4 10ea —	I Goulds (1335 Wigglesworth)	Jordan (1372 CCL)
Eylure (443 Eylure)	Three-to-get Ready	72 6	19 10	baby powder 11 3	Jordan (173 Britanal)
Farina, Johann Maria (529 Gorney)	Red Crest Cologne	50055 65 2	17 11	3 1	toothbrushes adult 26 6 junior 18 0
		50200 216 0	59 5	2 3	Junivite (147 Boots)
		50119 180 0	49 6	26 8	syrup 4oz 22 0 8oz 40 0
D Fellow's (451 F&J)	50140 & 50180	— —	— —	Juvanail (353 DP)	Jay's (683 Kay)
Fellows (369 DL)				(distributors 834 MWL)	linseed compound
Fisherman's Friend (771 LCPL)	rubbing ointment	extra strong 36 0	9 10	2oz 14 6 6oz 29 4	2oz 22 0
Flagyl (971 P5MB)	tablets 200mgm	250 151 8ea	— 227 6	D Keatings (430 Eucryl)	8oz 40 0
D Four Arrows (219 Calvert)				large 36 0	20 0
Four Arrows (331 C of C)				Hair-Do (556 HDC)	Kent (693 Kent)
Frador (107 BH&L)	(distributors 451 F & J)	17 8	4 4½	continental bubble bath	toothbrushes
Fruiliger (333 Cupal)	garlic cough mixture	16 6	4 1	20 0	"De Luxe" 63 4
Fujica (565 Hanimex)	cameras cine Z2	— —	2 6	cleansing milk 20 0	"Classic" 44 0
D Fullers (1246 TP & T)			1799 6	hand cream 20 0	"Wessler" 60 0
Fullers (3 Abel)				shampoo 3 4	ex. hard 63 4
Gahns (900 Norton)	Swedish pine needle	foam bath sachet 10 10	3 0	egg and lanolin sachet 3 4	"Park Lane" ex. hard 31 4
		4oz 78 0	21 5½	340cc 20 0	"Contour" 31 4
		8oz 150 0	41 3	medicated sachet 3 4	"Pedigree" ex. hard 31 4
		32 6	22 0½	340cc 20 0	"Harley Street" 26 0
D Galactomin (1249 Trufod)	Galactomin (1249 Trufod)	soap 32 6	8 11	Haliverol (938 PD)	"Olympic" nylon 22 0
	existing entry	formula 17 14oz 100 0	—	50 mils	"KB42" badger 52 0
		3lb 314 6	—	Hard as Nails (43 Amropa)	denture brush
		formula 18 reduced	13 0	30 0	"Clinic" 31 4
		fat 14oz 125 6	—	Haliverol (938 PD)	Kininid Durules (68 AH)
		formula 19 fructose	16oz 389 0	50 mils	tablets 30 26 6ea
		16oz 18 0	—	Hard as Nails (43 Amropa)	100 80 7ea
D Gantrisin (1074 Roche)	ampoules 25	160oz 110 0	—	30 0	Kleenex (702 KC)
Gardenal (971 P5MB)	†s1s4A	—	—	hair colour tube 22 6	kitchen towels
	tablets 60mgm	100 20 0	—	6 2½	twin roll 44 4
		1000 106 0	—	6 2½	(1½ doz.)
I sodium powder		13 3	—	Harmony (412 Elida)	Kodak (711 Kodak)
D tablets 86 mgm		25gm 58 0	—	hair colour tube 22 6	Brownie 127 camera outfit
I Gargon (1176 Squibb)	T5VPO (vet) 6cc	30 0	—	20 0	Instamatic camera outfit "25" 39 1lea
Gay-Jee (927 OL)	pine disinfectant	18 0	—	20 0	projectors 56 6ea
		160oz 110 0	—	2 6	Instamatic M70-L 845 0ea
Genticin (187 BS) T5	injection vial 2 mils	6 141 0ea	—	M80-L 975 0ea	M70-L 1300 0
		25 576 6ea	—	old models —	M80-L 1500 0
I Gerber (200 B&P)	junior foods	—	—	Habitol (718 LAB)	movie film Ektachrome II
	lamb dinner, beef			approx. 8 oz 51 0	Labiton (718 LAB)
	dinner, veal dinner	4½oz 22 10	—	approx. 26 oz 150 0	approx. 8 oz 51 0
	(2 doz)	—	—	— 42 0	approx. 26 oz 150 0
strained foods		—	—	Hudson (1343 DW)	14 2 6 11
	lamb dinner, beef			flash cube re-usable	Lactocalamine (324 Crookes)
	dinner, veal dinner	4½oz 22 10	—	—	cream 50gm 28 0
	(2doz)	—	—	Hycal (103 BF)	28gm —
Germaine Monteil (1486 GM)	Colour Controllers	—	—	61 9½	potassium bicarbonate 300mgm
Gibbs (509 Gibbs)	dentifrice	10 7	2 11	10 2½	1000 38 5ea
	fluoride tooth-paste	17 9	4 10½	(2 doz)	500mgm 1000 43 2ea
		26 6	7 3½	Hormosed (745 Legat)	1gm 1000 84 0ea
		35 11	9 10½	I Hormosed (745 Legat) †s4B	—
Gillette (514 Gillette)	razor Technic	—	—	500mls 7 0ea	Hudson (1343 DW)
	replaceable cartridge	42 0	—	—	flash cube re-usable
		—	—	Hycal (103 BF)	—
		8 11.	—	61 9½	—
				10 2½	Hydro-Adreson (917 Organon)
				(2 doz)	cream 0-5% 5gm & 50gm
					1-0% 5gm & 50gm
					2-5% 50gm
					lotion 0-5% 20mls
					1-0% 20mls
					Hydrocortisone (917 Organon)
					ointment 0-5% 5gm & 50gm
					1-0% 5 gm & 50gm
					2-5% 5gm & 50gm
					Ibcol (671 Jeyes)
					disinfectant 4oz
					toilet picket
					Icilma (509 Gibbs)
					vanishing cream 8 6
					15 10
					2 4
					1 2
					Ilford (645 Ilford)
					colour films
					Colorprint 20exp. 12 10ea
					1 5ea 18 6
					Rapid 9 4ea 1 1ea
					Colorslide 20exp. 12 1½ea
					36exp. 18 8ea 2 1ea
					Colorslide Super 8exp. 8 4ea 1 1ea
					20exp. 13 5ea 1 6ea 19 11
					36exp. 20 1ea 2 3ea 29 0
					Rapid 11 9ea 1 4ea 17 0
					Colorcine '25' 16 5ea 1 10ea 23 9
					holiday pack 49 4ea 5 6ea 71 3
					Ilfchromate 8mm '100' 55 4½ea 6 2ea 80 0
					Ilidar (1074 Roche)
					Imprevu (301 Coty)
					perfume cream sachet
					264-09 120 6
					32 4
					17 9
					In Love (1376 Hartnell)
					(distributors 544 Grossmith)
					HL41 550 0
					151 3
					83 8
					Inter-Dens (1457 PP Ltd.)
					mirror pack
					JETset (1391 Swififax)
					electrically heated
					hair roller kit 142 7ea 38 2ea 252 0
					Jeyes (671 Jeyes)
					Baby Soft packet double 7 11
					— 15 0
					— — 1 8
					Jeypine (671 Jeyes)
					disinfectant 4oz
					Jordan (1372 CCL)
					Jordan (173 Britanal)
					toothbrushes adult 26 6
					junior 18 0
					Junivite (147 Boots)
					syrup 4oz 22 0
					8oz 40 0
					Juvanail (353 DP)
					20 0
					5 6
					3 0
					Kay's (683 Kay)
					(distributors 834 MWL)
					linseed compound
					2oz 14 6
					6oz 29 4
					4 0
					8 1
					3 11
					Keatings (430 Eucryl)
					large 36 0
					— 4 0
					Kent (693 Kent)
					toothbrushes
					"De Luxe" 63 4
					"Classic" 44 0
					"Wessler" 60 0
					ex. hard 63 4
					"Park Lane" ex. hard 31 4
					"Contour" 31 4
					"Pedigree" ex. hard 31 4
					"Harley Street" 26 0
					"Olympic" nylon 22 0
					"KB42" badger 52 0
					denture brush
					"Clinic" 31 4
					Kininid Durules (68 AH)
					tablets 30 26 6ea
					100 80 7ea
					— 39 9
					100 80 7ea
					— 120 11
					Kleenex (702 KC)
					kitchen towels
					twin roll 44 4
					(1½ doz.)
					Kodak (711 Kodak)
					Brownie 127 camera outfit
					39 1lea
					10 6ea 71 11
					Instamatic camera outfit "25" 56 6ea
					14 3ea 98 3
					projectors 1077 Rona
					Instamatic M70-L 845 0ea
					M80-L 975 0ea
					— 1300 0
					— 1500 0
					old models —
					movie film Ektachrome II
					Labiton (718 LAB)
					approx. 8 oz 51 0
					approx. 26 oz 150 0
					approx. 8 oz 51 0
					approx. 26 oz 150 0
					Lactocalamine (324 Crookes)
					cream 50gm 28 0
					28gm —
					potassium bicarbonate 300mgm
					1000 38 5ea
					500mgm 1000 43 2ea
					1gm 1000 84 0ea
					—
					L'Aiment (301 Coty)
					perfume cream sachet
					264-20 106 9
					28 8 15 9
					Lanvin (730 Lanvin)
					coffret (3 bottles) 138 0
					(4 botts) 138 0
					Laroxy (1074 Roche)
					ampoules
					Layla (1372 CCL)
					Layla (1000 PPL)
					Lectro-caps (1429 TL)
					lithium carbonate 300mgm
					1000 45 7ea
					potassium chloride 500mgm
					1000 40 10ea
					Igm 1000 74 5ea
					sodium bicarbonate 500mgm
					1000 36 0ea
					850mgm 1000 54 0ea
					1gm 1000 60 0ea
					2gm 1000 90 0ea
					—
					sodium bicarbonate 500mgm & potassium bicarbonate 500mgm
					1000 81 7ea
					sodium fluoride 10mgm
					1000 36 0ea
					sodium chloride 250mgm
					1000 37 2ea
					500mgm 1000 40 10ea
					750mgm 1000 48 0ea
					1gm 1000 74 5ea
					1-25gm 1000 90 0ea
					1-5gm 1000 93 7ea
					Ledermycin (746 Lederle) T5
					capsules 300,g,
					16 22 10ea
					100 136 6ea
					500 659 0ea
					— 988 6
					Leicher (749 Leichner)
					professional make-up kit
					Less (528GM)
					toothpaste
					Leucodin (819 McY)
					ointment 1oz
					Levenor (1530 Fisons)
					14 9ea 4 0 1ea 23 11

Lidothesin (I341 Willows) existing entry									
Lidothesin (I341 Willows)									
plain or with adrenaline									
1—100,000 or									
1—200,000									
solutions with adrenaline $\frac{1}{4}$ 4B									
0·5%, 1% & 2%									
20mils	6	6	9ea	—	9	0			
50mils	6	11	9ea	—	15	8			
250mils	12	4ea	—	16	6				
ampoules									
2mils	100	27	9ea	—	37	0			
5mils	50	27	9ea	—	37	0			
10mils	25	27	9ea	—	37	0			
20mils	6	17	8ea	—	23	8			
25mils	6	17	8ea	—	23	8			
cartridges									
2mils	100	22	11ea	—	30	6			
topical 4% 25mils	25	3	7ea	—	5	5			
gel 1% antiseptic									
15mils	30	0	—	3	9				
2% antiseptic									
15mils	30	0	—	3	9				
Limmits (1552 UL)									
plain chocolate meal	20	3	3 4½	2	6½				
Lipostabil (894 Nicholas)									
capsules	60	136	0	37	5	20	1		
Locabiotai (1123 5LL)									
(distributors 1556 Farillon)									
nasal spray nebuliser									
15mils	7	0ea	—	10	6				
pressurised aerosol									
see L.P. Aerosol									
Locasol (1249 Trufood)									
14oz 100	2	—	10	6					
3lb 311	0	—	32	9					
Locorten-Vioform (262 CIBA) TS									
eardrops 7·5mils	116	0	—	14	6				
Locofen (1310 WW) tablets 25mgm									
Lustre Dent (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order									
standard	33	2	9	0	2	3½			
(2 doz)									
large	24	0	6	7	3	4			
(1 doz)									
Lynoral (917 Organon)									
tablets 0·01mgm 25									
D D D D D	0·02mgm 25								
0·05mgm 25									
0·1mgm 25									
1·0mgm 25									
Mavala (664 J5 & C)									
cuticle cream	120	0	33	0	18	0			
scientific hardener									
discovery pack	33	8	9	3	5	0			
Medihaler-bron (1061) Riker)†									
200 dose	10	0ea	—	15	0				
300 dose									
Mellow Blossoms (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order									
toilet soap	(4)	42	8	11	7	1 1½			
Melody (412 Elida)									
hair colourant	45	1	12	5	6	8			
Menfornom (917 Organon)									
tablets 0·1mgm 25, 100 & 500									
D D D D D	0·3mgm 25								
1·0mgm 25									
5·0mgm 25									
Mennen (525 Golden) Cologne									
59	0	16	3	8	9				
Mentasol (509 Gibbs) toothpaste									
standard	17	9	4	10½	2	4			
large	25	2	6	11	3	5			
Merveilleuse (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)									
perfumed Cologne									
standard	4oz	26	6ea	7	4½ea	53	9		
	8oz	43	6ea	11	11ea	88	0		
	3oz	38	6ea	10	7ea	78	0		
	3oz	23	6ea	6	5ea	47	6		
Mestinon (1074 Roche)									
ampoules	50	—	33	6					
Methyltestosterone (917 Organon)									
Sublings 5mgm 25									
D D D D D	10mgm 25								
50mgm 25									
Milontin (938 PD)									
Kapsules 0·25gm 500									
Minafen (1249 Trufood)									
16oz 301	0	—	33	6					
3lb 885	0	—	98	3					
Minard's (104 BP)									
massage	26	9	6	9½	3	6			
Minivite (727 Lane)									
capsules	64	96	0	—	12	6			
Minolta (667 JCL)									
camera 16MG	—	—	703	1					
Miranda (817 MP5)									
camera "FVT"	—	—	1599	9					
case	—	—	86	3					
Sensorex	—	—	1999	6					
case	—	—	135	6					
Mogadon (1074 Roche)									
syrup									
D D I	Monica Smart (856 MSC) existing entry								
Monica Smart (856 MSC)									
deodorant (roll ball)	28	4	7	8	4	6			
eyebrow pencil	9	5	2	7	1	6			
face powder	15	8	4	4	2	6			
lipstick	31	5	8	7	5	0			
skintone foundation	70	8	19	4	10	0			
talcum	33	0	9	0	5	6			
Morny (862 Morny)									
beauty bath foam	—	—	13	6					
Morta (1305 WB) ts1IDD ampoules No. 1									
100	84	0ea	—	126	0				
Muguet des Bois (301 Coty)									
perfume cream sachet	264	60	106	9	28	8	15	9	
Mum (172 BMC)									
aerosol spray	3oz	47	3	12	4	6	5		
Mydrilate (1305 WB)									
solution 0·5%	12	×5mls	44	0ea	—	66	0		
I%	12	×5mls	48	0ea	—	72	0		
My Sin (730 Lanvin)									
perfume	½oz	—	—	46	0				
½oz	—	—	63	0					
handbag spray	—	—	55	0					
refill	—	—	39	6					
toilet water	2oz	—	—	32	0				
D Neo-Hepatex (394 DF)									
Neo-Hombrool (917 Organon)									
ampoules	25mgm	3	—						
D D D	50mgm	3	—						
100mgm	3	—							
Neosporin (208 BW) T5									
eye drops	5mls	60	0	—	7	6			
Noludar (1074 Roche)									
tablets 50mgm 30 & 500									
Novotript (971 PSMB) ts4B									
suspension	125mls	60	0	—	7	6			
1 litre	35	10ea	—	53	9				
tablets 0·5gm	500	41	8ea	—	8	3			
Nu-seals (413 Lilly)									
P.A.S. 0·5gm 1000									
Nu-soft (810 Maw)									
cotton wool puffs	36	0	—	1	6				
(3 doz)									
Nutriline (509 Gibbs)									
19	1	5	3	2	8				
31	4	8	7½	4	4				
D Odol (314 Cranbux) existing entry									
Odol (314 Cranbux)									
(distributors 528 GM)									
mouthwash	45cc	27	9	7	8	3	10		
85cc	48	6	13	4	6	8			
toothpaste	61gm	18	2	4	11	2	6		
107mg	32	8	8	11	4	6			
Old Spice (1131 Shulton)									
body talcum lime									
3540	78	6	21	7	12	6			
deodorant aerosol lime									
3576	84	0	22	6	12	8			
Olympus (1343 DW) existing entry									
Olympus (1343 DV)									
cameras	35 LE	0097	—	990	0				
35 LC	0115	—	790	0					
case	0106	—	74	6					
Pen F.	f2-8	0093	—	990	0				
f1-8	0005	—	1190	0					
fl-5	0083	—	1375	2					
Pen FT.	f1-4	0031	—	1500	0				
f1-4	0032	—	1777	6					
f1-2	0033	—	2176	3					
soft case	0080	—	74	6					
hard case	0114	—	107	6					
Quickmatic	f3-5	0098	—	357	0				
f2-8	0091	—	420	0					
EEM	0017	—	590	0					
pouch case	0111	—	35	0					
Omnopon (1074 Roche)									
tablets hypod. 25 & 250									
oral 20									
Optone (690 Keldon)									
eye drops	large	37	5	10	1	5	0		
Oradexon (917 Organon)									
tablets 0·5mgm 30									
0·75mgm 30									
Ortho-Novin (22 Ortho) ts4B									
calender pack	21	70	0	—	8	9			
20	—	—	—						
Otrivine-Antistin (262 CIBA)									
eye drops	10mls	60	0	—	7	6			
Ovestin (917 Organon)									
injection	1mgm	2	—						
Oxymycin (1515 CD) T5									
tablets/capsules	100	29	0ea	—					
1000	285	0ea	—						
Ozoline (927 OL)									
DDT spray	32oz	46	0	—	5	6			
1 gall	168	0	—	21	0				
aerosol	12oz	46	0	—	5	6			
sprayers	6oz	—	—						
Ozolo (927 OL)									
healthy pine	160oz	125	0	—	12	0			
6oz	—	—	—						
Ozonol (927 OL) existing entry									
air purifiers	57	0	3	0	7</				

D Tonic Sweets (1559 TS) existing entry

I Tonic Sweets (1559 TS)
(distributors 1545 Vestric)

barley fruits, barley						
sugar, butter pieces,						
harehound candy,						
malted milk, milk						
and butter, milk						
toffees	10 8	1 9	1 3			
barley fruit lollies	14 0	2 3½	2			
(10 doz.)	(10 doz.)					
blackcurrant sticks	16 9	2 9½	—			
(6 doz.)	(6 doz.)					

Top C (727 Lane)

vitamin health drink						
12oz	37 6	6 2	4 6			

Trilocan (394 DF) TS

cream 15gm 45 0

D Trombovar (93 BJ) existing entry

I Trombovar (93 BJ)

ampoules 2cc	10 32	5ea	8 11ea			
multivit 25 mils	1 31	2ea	8 7ea			

Tussobron (1335 Wigglesworth)†

I syrup 4oz 30 0

D Tygel (378 Dista)

U.F.I. (1413 P&S)

aerosols	10gm	12 Oea	3 4ea	21 4		
	20gm	16 Oea	4 5ea	28 5		

Un Air Embaume (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)

perfume standard

½oz	9	9ea	2 8ea	19 9		
½oz	25	6ea	6 10ea	50 6		
½oz	36	6ea	9 11ea	73 0		
1oz	50	6ea	13 9ea	101 3		
de-luxe	47	6ea	13 9ea	96 3		
1oz	66	Oea	18 2ea	133 9		
super de-luxe	156	Oea	43 0ea	316 0		
spray	18	Oea	5 0ea	36 6		
refill	12	Oea	3 4ea	24 4		
toilet water						
standard	2oz	19	Oea	5 3ea	38 6	
	4oz	20	Oea	8 3ea	60 9	
	8oz	54	Oea	14 10ea	109 4	
	32oz	260	Oea	71 6ea	526 6	
spray	3oz	39	Oea	10 9ea	79 0	
refill	3oz	23	6ea	6 5ea	47 6	

I Uralka (745 Legat)†

500mils 5 4ea

Varico (1127 Seton)

(distributors 93 BJ)

leg bandage

3in × 3yd	8	6ea	—	12 9		
-----------	---	-----	---	------	--	--

Vetzyme (978 PYP)

cream shampoo 2oz

4oz	26 0	7 2	3 9			
1½oz	56 0	15 5	8 3			

½gall	26	6ea	7 2ea	45 6		
I gall	44	Oea	12 1ea	77 0		

Vionate (1176 Squibb)†

6 × ½lb	22 0		30 0			
2lb	20	Oea	—	30 0		

Vionate-L (1176 Squibb)†

2lb	20	Oea	—	30 0		
10lb	80	Oea	—	120 0		

50lb	333	4ea	—	500 0		
------	-----	-----	---	-------	--	--

V.I.P. (430 Eucryl)†

baby pants 31 6

baby cream —

D Vitatone (745 Legat) existing entry

I Vitatone (745 Legat)†

elixir 500mils 6 8ea

D Voss (1169 GS&S)

bath oil	sachet	7 0	1 11	1 0		
bottle	5-bath	32 0	8 9½	4 9		

22-bath	86 0	23 8	12 9			
45-bath	168 0	46 2½	25 0			

White-Fire (544 Grossmith)

skin perfume 616 56 0

Wolitz (128 Biometica)

nail hardener 99 10

Wonder Set (1037 Reckitt)

40 6

Woof (295 CM & R)

35 0

(4 doz.)

D Xylocaine (68 AH) existing entry

I Xylocaine (68 AH)

plain

ampoules 0·5%

10 mils	20	20	0ea	—		
20 mils	5	17	Oea	—		

1% 5 mils	50	38	Oea	—		
10 mils	20	22	6ea	—		

20 mils	5	18	6ea	—		
1·5% 25 mils	4	2ea	—			

2% 2 mils	100	42	6ea	—		
5 mils	50	42	6ea	—		

cartridge blue 2%

2·2 mils	60	19	Oea	—		
1·8 mils	50	16	3ea	—		

vials 0·5%	20 mils	6	10	10ea	—	
50 mils	4	2ea	—			

1% 20 mils	6	11	6ea	—		
50 mils	4	4ea	—			

2% 20 mils	6	12	6ea	—		
50 mils	4	8ea	—			

with adrenaline

1-20,000 ts4B

ampoules

0·5% 5 mils	50	34	Oea	—		
10 mils	20	20	Oea	—		

1% 5 mils	50	38	Oea	—		
10 mils	20	22	6ea	—		

2% 5 mils	50	42	6ea	—		
vials 0·5% 20 mils	6	10	10ea	—		

1% 20 mils	6	11	6ea	—		
50 mils	4	4ea	—			

2% 20 mils	5	12	6ea	—		
50 mils	4	8ea	—			

with adrenaline

1-20,000 ts4B

cartridge green

2% 2·2 mils	60	19	0ea	—		
50 mils	4	4ea	—			

1-8 mils	50	16	3ea	—		
50 mils	4	8ea	—			

extra large oval

thin ½-in 2½-in × 1½-in

44 8

gross

57 4

g

extra large oval

thin ½-in 2½-in × 1½-in

35 0

gross

48 6

g

extra large oval

thin ½-in 2½-in × 1½-in

29 0

gross

42 8

g

extra large oval

thin ½-in 2½-in × 1½-in

16 4ea

gross

32 0yd

gross

Polyfoam

thin ½-in

19 9yd

gross

26 3yd

gross

sponge rubber

spread, flexible cloth

18in wide lyd 7 0ea

gross

37 6

g

3in wide

Butazone

brand of
phenylbutazone BP

Chelsea Drug Chemical Company Limited 310 Old Brompton Road London SW5



THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance; italic figures (2 9) that it is recommended by the manufacturers; and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

Aldactone-A (1121 Searle)							
tablets 25 mgm	40	26	6ea		—	39	9
30	—	—		R	Efcortelan (518 Glaxo) TS		
starch-reduced rolls					soluble, 1 vial with		
white 15 not 10					2 mils water for		
brown 15 not 10					injection	S	0ea
Angel Face (256 CPL)				D	Equizole V (837 MSD)	—	6 8
Brush Alive	\$3	9	14 10	I	Equizole V (837 MSD) VPO	—	7 3
Aqua D'Oro (102 CB)				Fiona (164 Brandt)	powder (vet.) 30gm	65	3
foam bath sachet	20	0	5 6	(distributors 261 Christy)			
(3doz)				● Fucidin H (747 Leo) TS	ointment 10gm	6	6ea
bottle 8oz	72	0	19 10	● cream	15gm	8	6ea
Arcofac (61 APC)				● ointment	15gm	8	6ea
Armonceestrol (61 APC) all packs					—	—	—
Betnelan (518 Glaxo) T5					—	—	—
tablets 0.5mgm	100	17	0ea		Genticin (187 BS) TS		
Breck (1509 C of GB)					cream 15gm	10	7ea
creme rinse sachet	6	0	1 8		ointment 15gm	10	7ea
Miss Breck hair-spray					—	—	—
370gm	70	0	19 4		R	Naclex (518 Glaxo) ts4B	
Clearway (256 CPL)					tablets 50mgm	100	16 9ea
men's hairdressing					500	76	6ea
jar	48	7	13 5		D	Nicotinamide (1074 Roche) tablets	
(2doz)					D	Nicotinic acid (1074 Roche) tablets	
79 11	22	0	5 10		D	Nidar (61 APC)	
(2doz)					D	Nitoman (1074 Roche)	
tube	40	0	11 0		D	Noctenar (61 APC)	
Cortrophin "ZN" (917 Organon) ts4B					D	Panar (61 APC)	
injection 40iu/ml					D	Pantothenic acid (1074 Roche) tablets	
5 mils	29	0ea	—		D	Rayglo (333 Cupal)	
Cossack (S63 Hampshire)					● worm elixir	16	8
men's hairdressing aerosol					D	Slim-Easy (831 Meggeson)	
18oz	66	2	19 7		I	Slim-Easy (40 Allinson)	
Cuemid (837 MSD)					R	Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) TS	
216gm	61	4ea	—			sulphur tablets 125mgm	
Disbactric (1413 P & S) T5	54	0	14 10			100	23 4ea
			8 0		D	Thyroprem (61 APC)	

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
● = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

● Genticin HC (187 BS) TS			
cream	15gm	10	7ea
ointment	15gm	10	7ea
R	Hydrenox (147 Boots) ts4B		
	tablets 50mgm	100	16 9ea
	500	76	6ea
R	Hydrenox-M (147 Boots) ts4B		
	tablets 25mgm	100	10 0ea
	500	42	0ea
●	Imprevu (301 Coty)		
	hair spray	940-09	105 3
	Influvac (324 Crookes)	28	3
		15	6

I	ampoules 1ml	1	10 0ea	—	13 4
●	L'Aimant (301 Coty) shampoo perfumed	920-20	64 6	17 3	9 6
I	Lyovac Cosmegene (837 MSD) TS	0.5mgm	11 10ea	—	17 9
●	Macleans (105 BTD) toothbrushes	16	1	—	1 11
R	Naclex (518 Glaxo) ts4B	tablets 50mgm	100	16 9ea	—
		500	76	6ea	22 4
D	Nicotinamide (1074 Roche) tablets	100	23 4ea	—	102 0
D	Nicotinic acid (1074 Roche) tablets	500	76	6ea	—
D	Nidar (61 APC)	100	23 4ea	—	35 0
D	Nitoman (1074 Roche)	500	76	6ea	—
D	Noctenar (61 APC)	100	23 4ea	—	3 0
D	Panar (61 APC)	500	76	6ea	—
D	Pantothenic acid (1074 Roche) tablets	100	23 4ea	—	4 0
D	Rayglo (333 Cupal)	100	23 4ea	—	3 9
●	worm elixir	16	8	—	2 6
D	Slim-Easy (831 Meggeson)	100	23 4ea	—	57 41
I	Slim-Easy (40 Allinson)	100	23 4ea	—	7 7
R	Stabillin V-K (147 Boots) TS sulphur tablets 125mgm	100	23 4ea	—	—
D	Thyroprem (61 APC)	100	23 4ea	—	—
●	Topglass (1400 PBI) liquid fertiliser 8oz	24	0	—	3 0
	smoke	32	0	—	4 0
	soil fungicide	30	0	—	3 9
C	Tova (I79 BDH) ts4B tablets 3 x 21	38	3ea	—	57 41
●	Tribactric (1413 P & S) TS	51	0	14 0	—
Vaseline (256 CPL) petroleum jelly nursery pack 8oz	41	4	11 6	—	—
●	nursery pack 8oz	41	4	11 6	—

Birmingham · Bournemouth · Leeds · Liverpool · Cardiff · Bristol

ORRIDGE & CO.

CHEMISTS' STOCKTAKERS

184 STRAND LONDON WC2. TEMPLE BAR 9212/3

Managing Directors, Private Office, 15-19 Cavendish Place, London, W.I. Tel. MUS 6391

A 'C & D' Book

Every country chemist, every chemist with pet-owning customers, needs a copy of this work

THE CHEMIST'S VETERINARY HANDBOOK

TWELFTH EDITION, 1964

(formerly *VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE*)

Provides the pharmacist with adequate and up-to-date information on animal diseases, their causes and the drugs used in their control, thus enabling him to answer the inquiries and meet the requirements of members of the veterinary profession; to dispense their prescriptions; and to handle with knowledge the goods that farmers, poultry keepers and pet owners are accustomed to buy from him.



Published by



C & D
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2



C&D CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

A Few Days with the Lid Off

A FORETASTE of what may happen, when or if resale price maintenance goes on chemists' goods, has been given in the cigarette trade. Supermarkets jumped the gun of a rumoured abandonment by the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., of R.P.M. on cigarettes. Prices were slashed to levels below those at which some tobacconists could buy. Sales soared in the price-cutting stores, slumped everywhere else. There was glee for compulsive smokers and for Tesco Stores, Fine Fare, Price-rite and the other supermarkets, some discomfort for the other shoppers and dismay among the independent tobacconists. Here was no switch from sellers making excessive profits to others content with more reasonable rates. The margins of the recognised retailers were — at the levels that are understood to operate — modest enough. What the supermarkets were after was not profit on the cigarettes but profit on the other goods in the store. Mr. Jack Cohen (of Tesco) made no bones about it. He said "We are treating tobacco as we do sugar, which has always been a loss leader. It's something to bring people into the stores". And for what? To buy other goods at "cut" profits or at profits above the odds? Disillusionment over the supposedly low prices of supermarkets was certainly evident among housewives in America during a recent election. Alistair Cooke, reporting at the time in the *Guardian*, wrote "Nightly round-ups of national news on the two biggest networks are a-bristle with regiments of women traipsing in front of mountains of fruit, and breads, and tinned goods and bearing such signs as 'We can't afford to feed our kids';" and he went on to explain that "The theory . . . is that if the supermarket owners would spend less money on advertising, on printing stamps, on 'grand openings' and gambling games, they would be able to pass their savings to the housewife and the things she puts in her shopping bag."

Whatever Mr. Cohen says, cigarettes are by no means sugar. There have never been retailers selling only sugar, as there were traders selling only tobacco, to be put out of business. There are white sugar and brown granulated and lump, but no multiplicity of brands representing as many nuances of public preference. As a leader-writer in the *Yorkshire Post* succinctly argued on January 16, "If the supermarkets really tried to take over the bulk of the tobacco trade they would encounter fearful problems. They would find themselves having to hold a huge and costly stock of, perhaps, 200 lines . . . It would involve storage space, sales space, extra assistants, extra capital — and all to pull in customers

who would, for the most part, be buying nothing but tobacco."

The same considerations will apply with equal force if resale price maintenance goes on cosmetics and toiletries. And as for medicines, unless safeguards were provided for them in the legislation, the supermarkets would be as eager, if the goods were barred from resale price maintenance, to treat them as "ordinary merchandise" as they proved to be with cigarettes (which, it may be pointed out, the Government has regarded as involving a sufficient threat to health to justify a ban on all television advertising of them).

The fact is that any system that equates "public interest" with cheapness alone creates a travesty of that ideal. Cheapness is not all, and R.P.M. is not all high prices, as the long period of "1s. 3d. and 3s." in proprietary-medicine history can be quoted to demonstrate. Some counter-propaganda in favour of resale price maintenance seems called for to set against that myth of a "public interest" lying in jungle conditions of retailing. Collusion to exploit is an evil that any Government must aim to eradicate, but at fair profits a manufacturer's right independently to enforce a retail price for his own product is no barrier to competition, and has the social benefit of providing consumers with a standard of comparison of values. Without some such yardstick they are soon at the mercy of exploiters.

Reasons, Please!

ANNOUNCEMENTS by the Poison Board concerning proposals to amend the poisons legislation are helpful and welcomed by manufacturers, wholesalers and authorised sellers of poisons. They allow time and opportunity for representations to be made by those who wish to disagree with the proposals and also provide the necessary warnings to enable manufacturers to reorient production and printing schedules accordingly.

However, the present announcements (see p.49) do not include any explanations of the Board's recommendations. For some of the announced decisions it is therefore only possible to guess at the reasons, and guessing is not appropriate when fundamental changes in policy are involved.

The recommendation to exempt from the poisons legislation all vascular plants and their seeds appears to free horticulturalists and sellers of house plants, cacti and seeds from proceedings under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. At the same time it removes controls on *nux vomica*, *strophantus* and other seeds that have a relatively high alkaloidal content.

The proposed amendments in respect of feeding-stuffs, which are to be exempt only when containing hexoestrol or stilboestrol, appear to bring the Poisons Rules, etc., into line with the approval machinery introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Problems arising from the interpretation of "for external application" in respect of a preparation of oxy-cinchoninic acid are to be solved by giving the compound a First Schedule exemption.

The antihistamines appear to have been almost continuously on the Poisons Board's agenda since the compounds of that group were first issued, and the decisions in respect of them have varied from time to time.

The latest proposal is that all antihistamine substances and their salt and molecular compounds shall

be included in Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules, and the labelling requirements in paragraph 9 of the Seventh Schedule shall be deleted. If the proposals are carried out they will have the effect of preventing the over-the-counter sales of antihistamines in the form of travel-sickness preparations, otherwise than against prescriptions. In view of the extensive use of antihistamines in travel-sickness preparations, and the problems for retailers that the proposals are bound to create, the Poisons Board should, we feel, make generally known their reasons for their change of attitude.

The antihistamines are generally acknowledged to be relatively free from serious toxic effects. We are aware that in some circumstances an antihistamine can pro-

duce side effects of less serious kind (if of unexpected severity), but that attribute is well known and does not appear to have caused general difficulties.

It may be that the Board has special information such as statistics concerning the effects of antihistamines on car drivers. If so, or if certain other narrow aspects have been responsible for the recommendations, then again the information should be made known, thus enabling pharmacists to consider whether they should, as a professional duty, take action even before the proposals are put into effect. We are not, it should be made clear, criticising the Board's recommendation *per se*, but at this stage merely the non-disclosure of information on which the proposals are based.

"OPEN

By E. C. TENNER

GENERALLY I have little time for market-research organisations. I usually have a feeling that, if I co-operate with them, the results of my co-operation are more likely to be used to the detriment than to the benefit of general practice pharmacy. There is, however, one company—A. C. Nielsen Co., Ltd.—which I have always admired and whose reports have always greatly interested me. A friend of mine is a member of the company's panel, but though some years ago I approached the Nielsen representative with a view to being put on the panel, the company unfortunately have not been able to include my business in their investigations. My friend has, however, often passed on to me their reports, which make interesting reading. I was therefore attracted by the recently published excerpts of a report dealing with the year ended August 1966, and, in particular, with the conclusions drawn. After dealing with the increase in prescription income by pharmacists, the Nielsen report points out how disastrous any curtailment of that revenue could prove, and suggests that now is the time for pharmacists to lay plans for building up counter sales. I would not argue with that conclusion. Indeed it is quite obvious.

But How?

But I should have thought that it would have been much more useful for Nielsen to have added a suggestion as to how we should set about doing so. Most particularly, how we can manufacture the time in which to make and put into operation the suggested plans? It is all very well to dwell upon the consequences of a contraction in prescription income, but until that contraction actually takes place the prescriptions have to be dispensed, and since our contract requires that they be dispensed by or under the supervision of a pharmacist, it necessarily follows that the increased numbers of scripts require that the pharmacist shall spend more of his time in his dispensary and in consequence have less time to devote to counter matters. It would seem, therefore, that unless we are prepared to break our contract terms, and indeed to ignore the whole purpose of our training (which is surely to endeavour to the best of our ability to ensure that every prescription presented in our pharmacies is correctly dispensed), we have little alternative but to leave our counters to get along as best they can. For no man or woman, even in this age of miracles, can be in two places at the one time. One can only hope that, at the appropriate time, those responsible for deciding the future of resale price maintenance for medicines will appreciate that fact, and will realise that a worried pharmacist trying to conduct a price war is probably not the best person to be dispensing their prescription, and that if we are to give of our best professionally it is not unreasonable that we should have a certain amount of protection in the more commercial side of our

SHOP"

TENNER

work. In an address to the Manchester and Salford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, Sir Arnold France touched, I noticed, on the possibilities of doctors combining a hospital appointment with their general-practice work, and posed the question whether that could also be possible for pharmacists. During the 1939-45 war I spent several years running the dispensary of a hospital attached to the Senior Service and, despite the fact that I had had no previous hospital experience, I found no difficulty in coping with the work involved. Indeed I am sure that, if it were possible to find the time, many general-practice pharmacists would gain great enjoyment from a regular session in a hospital pharmacy department and would also increase their pharmaceutical knowledge. Conversely I am equally certain that it would be just as beneficial for the majority of hospital pharmacists if they could occasionally spend some time in the possibly rather tougher environment of general retail practice. I wonder if it would be possible to arrange some sort of exchange system?

Guidance Required

The report of the December 1966 meeting of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society mentioned the problem presented to many of us in the collection of prescriptions by children. At our branch pharmacy that is a real problem, and one often has cause to ponder where one should draw the line. I have no personal knowledge of any regulations on the subject, and have certainly never heard that it has led to a tragedy. Nevertheless I sometimes feel worried and would appreciate some official guidance.

Finally, for the benefit of those of my colleagues who would betray us in the "N.P." controversy, the prize to date, dispensed this evening, was "R/ Triangular Bandages mitte 2 N.P." (hand written). Does that suggest that the doctor concerned has any real reason for requesting "N.P." on many of his other prescriptions?

Onward from Galen

SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ THEY WERE BUT NAMES ★

THE dead have their mourners but let us shed a passing tear for great men who have been buried alive—casualties of take-over or, as one might put it, the sub-Merged. There's poor old Roberts now. What happened to him? Boake is O.K.—better off than ever, perhaps, except that he's lost his "A" and that his new friends cling one on each arm to restrain him from any tendency to wander off in search of his old partner. And Thomas Morson. For him Merck Sharp and Dohme were one too many. A fourth name on that trio might have given the company the image of a firm of solicitors. Come to think of it, that may be why Lescher and Webb were dropped in what was almost the

trail-blazing operation in the technique — borrowed from football — of relegation to the reserves. Lescher, mark you, was once a chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference! Alas that only Evans lives on, Sonless now but, with Duncan and Flockhart, putting on a brave Celtic front, if only in name, in Sassenach territory. Perhaps they are luckier who lost their way in the basements of skyscrapers. Like J. C. Eno, a pharmacist who gave up pharmacy to make more money out of manufacturing his Fruit Salt, but whose company lost its identity when it was taken over. Some day, when a secretary is on holiday, a director who has to search out for himself a file among the archives may bump into Eno's ghost and say "J.C., my dear chap, you're just the fellow we want to get a new subsidiary off the ground" and back the old name may come into immortality as, shall we say, Rib-Eno Fizzy Fruits, Ltd. Some such kindly resurrection, one imagines, befell

"Dream made True"—at up to £5,000 *Trade contests and the prospect of more in 1967*

PETER H. MEYER

THE sudden rise in popularity of the "trade contest" promoted by advertisers has been noticed, if not very obviously welcomed, by British pharmacists. Whatever they think of having to keep all those entry forms in stock, one thing seems certain — there will be a lot more of them in 1967.

For British firms and their advertising agencies appear to be following an American trend — and the American consumer is now in the grip of the biggest trade contest bonanza ever known in the land of high-powered sales promotion. During 1966 over £35m. was offered in prizes to about 20 million contest fans, with sponsors willingly spending the estimated half-billion dollars needed for advertising, judging and other incidentals!

In Britain as yet the trade contest has been supported principally by soup and baked bean manufacturers but last year in the United States about 5,000 contests were launched via newspapers, radio and television to an eager public. They ranged from simple crosswords to complicated encyclopaedic questionnaires. The really big-time prizes are won each year in about 275 "major-league" contests which attract entries by the million — and few leading pharmaceutical firms fail to sponsor at least one!

"Big-name" Sponsors

A typical monthly selection of U.S. sponsors would include names like Johnson & Johnson, Chesebrough-Pond's, and most shampoo and tooth-paste "big-names." But the sponsors were by no means restricted to manufacturing companies, for among them were the Baltimore Life Insurance Company and the New Jersey Bank! The Bank contest, incidentally, offered a first prize of a £1,000 swimming pool for adding a last line to this jingle:

New Jersey Bank saves you money,
With auto loans that are a honey.
Simply come in, write or call,
.....

The Bank helpfully add that the last line should rhyme with "call"! This is a typical, not an isolated, example of how the trade contest has now spread through all levels of American commercial life. For effect, try substituting Barclay's or Lloyd's in the first line — it may happen here one day when the credit squeeze is over!

Until recently American prize lists showed much greater variety than their English counterparts — although a recent Cadbury prize of a herd of dairy cows shows that we in this country are catching up fast! For the Americans have discovered that money prizes, unless gigantic, do not pull in the heaviest postbags. Several years ago, Old Gold

Menley and James, though it was a visiting American who rediscovered them—an Anglophile, presumably. Some still famous names seem safe enough, but who knows? It wouldn't seem profitable now to hive off Davis from Parke (though once the title was Duffield, Parke & Co.) or Baker from May (with or without the Pharmaceutical Specialities), but remember! Burroughs once lost a comma and became a mere Christian name. Is not that almost a fate worse than death? It is not intended to infer that the drug trade will come before the Monopolies Commission for enforcing a copyright in this anti-hero—sorry, non-hero—movement. Others are just as bad or worse. Take the brewers. Who ever hears now of Gretton or Paulin or Barclay? At best they linger on as an undefined flavour in the Keg or the label on a minor brand. Ah, well. There are names to conjure with and names that must disappear under the financial wizard's sleight of hand. That's all there is to it.

"Dream made True"—at up to £5,000 *Trade contests and the prospect of more in 1967*

PETER H. MEYER

cigarettes needed a prize list totalling over a quarter of a million dollars in cash to make the necessary impact — and drew nearly 1½ million entries.

The last Johnson & Johnson contest, which netted over a million entries, required contestants to describe their wildest dream — in, of course, twenty-five words or less. The sponsors guaranteed to make the dream come true — up to a value of £5,000. A feature of the contest that is typical of most American promotions was in the fantastic array of minor prizes — totalling about 4,000 and ranging from colour television sets down to flash-gun cameras.

Although both Warner-Lambert and Chesebrough-Pond's have consistently topped the million mark in entries, they are outstripped in another field. Mabiloil recently announced a "five-million plus" response to their latest sweepstake contest.

The actual contest brainwork is the same the world over: slogans, last lines to limericks, and the inevitable "order of merit" predominating. There is a similar uniformity in the winners. As in Britain, women win most of the major awards in America, with housewives accounting for 75 per cent. of all entrants. But in one respect the British entrant has the edge. All winnings in the U.S.A. are taxable, including the retail value of merchandise prizes.

The main difference between trade contests in the two countries, however, would seem to be an attitude of mind. In America the contest promotion is an essential part of any firm's advertising promotion, from the giant Du Pont group down to the smallest manufacturer. In this country, many manufacturers seem a little embarrassed at the thought of using the competition type of promotion; when it is used, a few sponsors seem to forget the retailer is involved!

During 1967 over £40m. will be offered in American trade contests. American druggists will be backed by an estimated £12½m. worth of publicity from pharmaceutical houses sponsoring their own contests. Procter & Gamble alone are reported to have increased their prize appropriation for 1967 to over \$2 million. In Britain, several newcomers appeared on the scene in 1966 and at least two more in the shampoo and beauty-aids field are reportedly entering the arena for the first time this year.

So one thing seems certain. More room will be needed on counters for entry forms during 1967!

And if anyone is wondering what the promoters will think up next in the way of prizes — a trip to the moon has already been offered! An El Paso, Texas, group of drug stores recently offered £400 or the space trip (whenever possible) as first prize! The winner, a housewife, took the cash. "I wouldn't know what to wear on the moon" she said.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

“ABRIDGED MINUTES” PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN

Branches urged to appoint Press officers

AN allegation that there was a lack of adequate communication between the Council and members of the Pharmaceutical Society was made by Mr. J. A. Myers at the monthly meeting of the Council in London on January 11.

Mr. Myers proposed that an abridged version of the Council's minutes should be sent to branch secretaries. “A number of young pharmacists are anxious to support the Council in pressing forward with matters relating to pharmacy,” he said, “but they tell me they cannot give their hearts to this because they do not understand the background arguments that led to decisions taken by the Council. They tend to rebel against things that come to them as accomplished facts.” Mr. Myers considered that the published minutes in their present form did not serve the purpose for which they were intended. The motion was formally seconded by Mr. J. P. Kerr.

In the ensuing discussion MR. C. C. B. STEVENS strongly opposed the idea of providing abridged minutes, describing it as “a hare that should be killed right away.” Mr. Stevens alleged that Mr. Myers had put forward his proposition after attending a single branch meeting.

Council Members' Responsibilities

Even if the abridged Council minutes were sent to secretaries, suggested Mr. Stevens, no more information could be given than was already being given. Anyone who wished to know more could attend branch meetings. All branches were visited regularly by members of Council, who were fully aware of their responsibilities to the membership and who would answer any questions provided that the matters raised were not confidential. He would not wish to see an expensive and time-wasting effort made when it would not bring about the results desired.

MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST said that the Council had considered the matter on many occasions and on each had decided that the proposal would not be worth while. Even if abridged minutes were sent to members, they would not realise the arguments that had led up to decisions taken, and would not know the background. He thought that other means could be found, through the Society's journal or direct, of informing members.

PROFESSOR BECKETT agreed that abridged minutes would be ineffective as a means of communication, but sympathised with the view that background information was not always given to the membership. Possibly the Society's journal could be used more effectively as a means of indicating the situations that had led to Council decisions.

MR. KERR said that he had seconded the motion not because he was completely in sympathy with it but because he felt that it should be discussed. Mr. Myer's proposal was not a solution to the problem. Members wished to be sympathetic to Council policy, but often did not understand the background to Council decisions. Already Council had decided to seek material to be sent to branches in newsletters, and that might meet the difficulty. Undoubtedly there was a problem.

MISS M. A. BURR asked whether it was not a fact that any member who required additional information could approach the registrar and could also obtain advice from him. Mr. J. C. BLOOMFIELD (president) agreed that that was so—subject to the information not being confidential and not concerning matters still under discussion.

MR. MYERS, summing up the discussion, said that he had heard the complaint over a number of years. Mr. Brocklehurst had confirmed that the matter had been raised several times at Council meetings, and that it had not been found

easy to produce an answer. Professor Beckett had drawn attention to the lack of background knowledge—the very point made in the motion. Mr. Kerr had also agreed that there was a problem. Miss Burr had said that members could obtain information from the registrar, but the president had pointed out that that did not apply in respect of matters under discussion. In those circumstances members had to wait until they were faced with a *fait accompli*. He was glad that he had raised the matter. A method must be found of providing background information to members if the Council were to carry the membership with it. He would be pleased to withdraw the motion so that general consideration could be given to the problem.

The motion was withdrawn.

The report of The Organisation Committee presented by its chairman (MR. A. ALDINGTON) contained a recommendation that the Society's Press officer should write to branch secretaries suggesting the appointment in each branch of a Press officer and that a national index of branch Press officers should be compiled. It was recommended that the Society's Press officer should also advise and assist such branch officers in their activities, especially in their dealings with Press and television, he should also issue to branch Press officers suitable publicity material.

It was resolved that the quarterly meetings of the agricultural and veterinary practice subcommittee should continue on the basis of two provincial meetings held jointly with group meetings in the winter, and two meetings held in London.

Pharmacies in Health Centres

The Practice Committee (chairman Mr. J. P. Kerr) had continued its consideration of pharmaceutical aspects of the problem of health centres. The Committee's view was that no pharmacy should be included in a health centre where the surrounding district was adequately served by existing pharmacies. Local Pharmaceutical Committees should be fully informed at the earliest possible stage by local authorities of new health centre planning, and membership of any such planning committee should include a pharmacist so as to ensure fullest possible integration of existing or new pharmacies with the work of the health centre. It was recommended by the Committee that a joint approach on the matter should be made to the Ministry of Health by the Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee.

The Practice Committee had also discussed considerable past failures to consult in the planning of pharmaceutical departments of new hospitals, and recommended drawing the Minister's attention to the recommendation in the Grosset report that pharmacists' professional experience should be utilised in the planning of a new pharmacy department or the rebuilding of an existing one. Pharmaceutical advice should be sought from the earliest possible stage, and an experienced hospital pharmacist should be appointed as a member of the project team after consultation with the Regional Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee.

The general practice subcommittee's attention had been drawn to the growing use in “ethical” products of tablet-coding symbols. The subcommittee considered that proliferation of codes, when combined with implementation of the proposed pharmacological coding for white tablets, was dangerous and undesirable. However, it was resolved, before any action was taken, to await the final document on the pharmacological coding of tablets.

The recommendations were adopted.

The Law Committee reported that, during November 1966, the premises of 1,076 authorised sellers and seventy-one traders had been visited. Thirteen cases of alleged infringements under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, had been considered. Proceedings were recommended to be instituted against one authorised seller and one trader, and warning letters sent to eight authorised sellers and three traders. The recommendations were adopted.

MR. W. M. DARLING (chairman), presented the minutes of the Ethical Committee. Since the Committee's previous meeting four cases of advertising and/or canvassing had been dealt with and brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Credit Cards Unacceptable

A letter had been sent to the managing director of the Fichel Club, Great Britain, Ltd., informing him of the Council's objection to credit-card schemes, and the director's attention had been drawn to the fact that there was a reference to "chemists" in the circular letter issued by the company. It was resolved that the Council's views should be reiterated to the company, and that it should be asked not to refer to "chemists" in future publicity material.

Cheque Guarantee (Insurances), Ltd., had asked whether pharmacists might exhibit a sign advertising its cheque guarantee service, and it was resolved to inform the company that the display of such a sign by a pharmacist was not acceptable.

A letter from the south regional manager of Diners Club, Ltd., had suggested that the Diners Club system did not conflict with the Council's views on credit cards, but the committee resolved that the regional manager's arguments could not be accepted.

The Committee had received information that a yellow classified section was to be included in future telephone directories. Thomson Directories, Ltd., who were under contract to the General Post Office for the publication, had circulated subscribers in the Guildford area with a proposed list of classified headings. The company had been informed of certain inaccuracies in the proposed headings and advised that the Society preferred that chemists should be

listed under "Pharmacies," with a cross reference to the section under "Chemists—Retail." The Committee had been asked to consider the advice to be given to pharmacists in connection with the entries in those directories, and had recommended that entries in the classified section of telephone directories should be in standard print only.

A letter from the British Medical Association had drawn attention to the distribution from door to door of a circular letter issued by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., advertising Complex D eight-hour cough formula and signed by "Dr. A. W. Middleton, Ph.D., F.R.I.C., General Manager, Research & Development." The matter had been discussed subsequently with a representative of the British Medical Association, who had stated that letters on the subject would be sent to the Proprietary Association of Great Britain and the Committee on Safety of Drugs; copies would be sent to the Society for information. The B.M.A. objected to the use of the title "doctor" in connection with a medicine, and the Committee recommended that a letter should be written to the Proprietary Association of Great Britain in support of the B.M.A.'s letter.

The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee presented by its chairman (MISS M. A. BURR), revealed that invitations to serve as local members of the Birdsgrove House Committee for the next twelve months had been accepted by Messrs. T. Heseltine, R. Neal Morris, F. Orrell and C. E. Turner. Grants were reported made or recommended to three members, four widows of members, and in respect of two orphans.

Blackpool Topics Deferred

The report of the Organisation Committee contained a recommendation that the subjects to be discussed at the professional sessions at the Blackpool Conference should be "The Pharmacist's Responsibilities to the Professions and the General Public" and "The Pharmacist and the Supply of Veterinary Medicines," but on the motion of THE PRESIDENT, who thought the matter needed further consideration, it was referred back.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at its monthly meeting in Dublin on January 10 decided to modify (a) the entrance requirements, and (b), the point of entry to the professional course for students proceeding to the degree of B.Sc.Pharm.

The Council had been considering the report on the College of Pharmacy submitted by Dr. Frank Hartley and Professor H. Beckett, which has been under examination by the Education Committee for some time. The Committee recommended that entrance requirements should be widened to permit a student to offer Greek or a modern Continental language as an alternative to Latin in the matriculation examination of the National University of Ireland. It also recommended that students should be permitted to take mathematics as an alternative to botany in the group of subjects in the first year of the course. [Currently subjects taken in the first year comprise experimental physics, chemistry, botany and zoology.]

Registration of Students

Another recommendation agreed to by the Council was that students should be required to register for pharmacy at the beginning of the second and not at the beginning of the first year, the effect being to allow a student to enter the Science Faculty in University College, Dublin and defer a decision on whether he would adopt pharmacy as a career until he had passed his First Science examination. The arrangement is hoped to provide a greater pool of students on which the College of Pharmacy may draw.

MR. R. J. POWER felt that the proposal might have the effect of attracting fewer students to pharmacy and Messrs. KENNELLY and O'DONNELL supported that view.

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. M. J. Cashman) and other members considered that the changes were just as likely to have the opposite effect, Mr. Cashman pointing out that, up to the present, students had been known to leave pharmacy at the end of the first year. They had also been known to enter at the same stage, and he considered it reasonable that the pattern might continue. In view of the greater number eligible to enter under the new arrangement, the College of Pharmacy might expect a bigger number of students opting for pharmacy in preference to a general science degree.

Control of Sale Regulations

When it meets the Minister for Health shortly in connection with the proposed new Health Services, a deputation from the Council is seeking further clarification of the Medical Preparations (Control of Sale) Regulations, 1966.

That was decided following consideration of Article 9 of the Regulations—a new provision in that it provides for the enforcement and execution of the regulations by health authorities and their authorised officers. A memorandum from the Department on the new regulations indicated that Article 9 requires chemists and druggists to make available for inspection by authorised officers of the Minister and of Health authorities and by inspectors of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland any prescriptions in

their possession. "While it would be open to health authorities to take action on their own initiative, the main purpose of the provision is to enable health authorities to co-operate with the Pharmaceutical Society, which has no power of enforcement under the Health Acts in cases of breaches or suspected breaches of the regulations which are brought to the notice of the health authorities or its inspectors . . . For example, the health authorities may find it expedient from time to time, in particular cases, to authorise one of its whole-time pharmacists to inspect a chemist's or druggist's file of prescriptions for the purpose of obtaining evidence of a breach of the regulations . . . Any evidence so obtained or furnished by the Society or its inspector should be submitted to the health authority's legal adviser for the purpose of considering the prosecution of any offence committed." The registrar explained that a copy of the memorandum had been sent by the Department to all local authorities.

THE PRESIDENT commented that, while the memorandum helped to allay some fears, he was not altogether happy in regard to the method of inspection. He would not like a situation to arise in which an individual in a health authority would have power to act without the curtailing influence of a committee. That aspect of the regulations was broadly what the Council had requested, but it appeared to go a little further. He hoped the memorandum would prevent any dangers of abuse arising. Under the new Control of Sale Regulations, as distinct from the Poisons Act, the Society had no power to act. At present the Minister could act only through the health authorities, and the memorandum was intended to clarify the position for them. Inspection of pharmacies would be confined to

full-time pharmacies in the employ of local authorities.

Replying to MR. V. G. MC ELWEE, THE REGISTRAR said that the whole idea was to help out the Society in the observance of the regulations. The work of inspection should not be carried out by a civil servant or clerk. It could be done by a whole-time pharmacist or medical practitioner.

When Mr. MC ELWEE said he would not like anybody who was not qualified to inspect his books, THE PRESIDENT said they had already expressed their resentment at the possibility of anybody other than a pharmacist carrying out such inspections.

MR. T. J. HARTY asked whether, if a pharmacist refused to allow a non-qualified person to inspect his files — irrespective of the memorandum — the regulations would be against him.

THE PRESIDENT: That is a very good question but in practice county managers rely on the Department of Health to help them interpret the regulations.

MR. R. J. POWER remarked that few full-time pharmacists were employed by local authorities, and MR. MC ELWEE intimated that he intended to ask the Donegal Pharmacists' Association to discuss the regulations with the county manager in order to have the position clarified.

MR. D. J. KENNELLY pointed out that pharmacists were experts in that particular field, and could see possible dangers and abuses which the health authorities might not see. The regulations were only temporary and would be disposed of when the recommendations of *Comhairle na Nimheanna* were finally implemented. "I do not think the year will go by without the Poisons Laws being signed."

(To be concluded)

Preparation of Eye Drops

A SURVEY OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

AN audience of at least 350 crowded into the hall (and two ante-rooms) of the Pharmaceutical Society's headquarters in London on January 11 to hear a lecture on "Eye Drops" by MR. G. SMITH, B.Sc., F.P.S. Mr. Smith, now a member of the teaching staff of Heriot-Watt University, was formerly in the Society's Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences. A summary of the paper is given below:—

ONLY in the past twenty years has serious attention been paid to the formulation of eye drops on scientific principles, the increasing interest being attributable partly to greater appreciation of the importance of pharmaceutical formulation on the clinical effects of drugs and partly to the growing awareness of the dangers of infected eye drop solutions.

Need for Sterility

By far the most important factor in the formulation of eye drops is sterility. Many eyes have been needlessly lost or damaged through microbial contamination of ophthalmic solutions. Contamination of eye drops can occur: (1) during preparation (from the water, ingredients, container, apparatus, the atmosphere, or operator); and (2) during storage and use (from atmosphere, patient, or lack of care in use).

The natural protective mechanisms of the eye include blinking and the secretion of tears (which contain lysozyme). The unbroken corneal epithelium provides an efficient barrier against bacteria, but eye drops are sometimes instilled into damaged eyes

in which the corneal epithelium is abraded. Injuries to the corneal epithelium can occur through incised wounds, foreign bodies, thermal burns, (from cigarettes, hot fluids, fragments of hot metals) and chemical burns (from acids, alkalis, mustard oil). Corneal abrasions may occur during tonometry and through the use of badly fitting contact lenses. Sometimes a small corneal abrasion may not be detected in an apparently healthy eye. If the epithelium is abraded, bacteria present in any solution applied to the eye can pass into the underlying substantia propria (stroma), which constitutes an excellent culture medium, and the bactericide may be inactivated. Rapid growth of pathogenic organisms can quickly lead to corneal ulceration. Potentially the instillation of contaminated eye drops constitutes a greater danger than the intravenous injection of a contaminated solution, since the cornea is non-vascular and lacks the normal antimicrobial defences of the bloodstream. Of the bacteria that may cause serious damage, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is the most notorious, but others, such as *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Proteus vulgaris*, are also common causes of infection. Fungi and viruses may also cause infections and damage to the eye. *Ps. aeruginosa* is particularly dangerous, since it is highly pathogenic and relatively resistant to heat and to chemical bactericides. It has been shown that *Ps. aeruginosa* produces an enzyme which degrades collagen. It is a Gram-negative organism that is widely distribu-

ted in nature and has simple nutritional requirements. Laboratory stocks of distilled water are frequent sources of contamination with this organism, which also grows in solutions of many drugs. As few as fifty organisms have caused experimental ulcers in laboratory rabbits.

The necessity for eye drops to be sterile is now agreed, and the B.P.C. Supplement, 1966, specifies that aqueous eye drops, except those of mild silver protein and silver protein, must be capable of complying with sterility tests at the time of dispensing. Those two exceptions may be prepared only by an aseptic technique and must be made freshly. Nor are oily eye drops of physostigmine, which are directed to be prepared aseptically, required to comply with sterility tests.

The choice of a method for sterilising eye drops depends upon the stability of the drug, the nature of the container, and the scale of operation and facilities available in the pharmacy or manufacturing laboratory. The B.P.C. recommends three general methods: autoclaving; filtration; and heating at 98-100°C. ("steaming") in the presence of a bactericide. Where those methods cannot be applied, as in oily eye drops, the drug is dissolved in the sterilised vehicle, using aseptic technique. Eye drops may be prepared by any other method provided that the final product is identical in appearance, quality, and composition with one prepared by the methods described in the individual monograph. Radiation sterilisation may be used in industry.

Bactericides

Most eye drops are dispensed in multi-dose containers, hence protection should be given against microbial contamination during use. The B.P.C. Supplement warns that they are not suitable for introduction into the anterior chamber of the eye during surgical procedures. "Solutions for the latter purpose should likewise be sterile but should not contain any preservative". The ideal bactericide would be rapidly effective in the cold against a wide range of organisms. In particular, the bactericide should be effective against *Ps. aeruginosa* (but the capacity of this organism to develop resistance to bactericides complicates evaluation), it should be non-irritant, non-toxic, compatible with a variety of drugs, and withstand heat sterilisation. At present, no single bactericide fulfils all the above criteria, and in the B.P.C. a choice is permitted, wherever compatibility allows, from a short list of the following bactericides for which there is an acceptable scientific basis for use in eye drops:

Phenylmercuric nitrate or acetate (0.002 per cent.). Extensively used in eye drops and in injections. "Mercurialentis" reported after continuous use of drops for at least three years, but seems harmless. Avoided for the miotics physostigmine and pilocarpine, which are prescribed for glaucoma and often used by a patient for many years.

Benzalkonium chloride (0.01 per cent.). Used extensively in the U.S.A. Has been said to "dissolve the intercellular cement of the corneal epithelium," based (the speaker thought) upon a misunderstanding of published work in which an anionic detergent, in a concentration of 1 per cent., damaged the cornea.

Chlorhexidine acetate (0.01 per cent.). Much used in Australia. Shown that slight degradation to 4-chloroaniline occurs on autoclaving (though tests suggest not harmful at the low concentration used in ophthalmic solutions). Toxicity of autoclaved solutions being further investigated.

Other bactericides which have been used in eye drops include: **Hydroxybenzoates**. Formerly used in the form of solution for eye drops. Relatively ineffective against bacteria unless almost saturated solutions are used, where they are too irritant for instillation in the eye. Solution for eye drops was relatively non-irritant and was slowly effective but not against a high concentration of micro-organisms. Hydroxybenzoates have been shown to be used by one strain of *Ps. aeruginosa* as the sole source of carbon. **Chlorocresol**. Reported effective in a concentration of at least 0.05 per cent. but said to cause more smarting than some other bactericides. **Chlorbutol**. Slowly effective in a concentration of 0.5 per cent., but this concentration is fairly close to its saturation point and crystals may be deposited in cold weather. Volatile, unstable in solutions of pH 6 and above. Recent work has shown that disodium edetate enhances the activity of polymyxin-B sulphate, benzalko-

nium chloride, and chlorhexidine, and it is this approach which seems likely to be of practical value in the future.

Chemical Stability

Nearly all drugs decompose a little on autoclaving or on storage and a decision has to be taken on each particular solution on whether the extent of decomposition is acceptable. A decomposition of 10 per cent. has been suggested as an appropriate limit for pharmacopoeias provided that the degradation products are no more toxic than the drug itself. Most drugs used in ophthalmology are salts of weak bases and strong acids, and tend to hydrolyse on autoclaving. Hydrolysis usually proceeds according to a pseudo-first-order reaction, and it is often possible to predict the stability of heated and stored solution from kinetic studies. Most reactions of this nature are catalysed by hydroxyl ions and sometimes by hydrogen ions in addition. Sometimes ionic species, such as citrates or phosphates act as general acid-base catalysts, e.g. in chloramphenicol eye drops. Stability of many drugs is affected by alkali leached from soda-glass or from rubber teats.

Hydrogen-ion Concentration

In addition to the effect of pH on stability we must consider its effect on clinical response and pain. Many drugs are absorbed by physical diffusion of unionised molecules through the cornea which has the physico-chemical properties of a lipid membrane. Since therapeutic activity then depends upon the amount of unionised base present, ideally we should prepare solutions of pH 7 or over. But stability is usually very poor in alkaline solution. Fortunately, tears (containing carbonic acid, weak organic acids, and proteins) have the buffer capacity to adjust rapidly the pH of most instilled unbuffered solutions to 7.4. Thus, unless the instilled solution has itself a high buffer capacity, the unionised organic base is rapidly made

available. The flow of tears increases when a foreign substance is instilled in the eye, and only one or two drops of solution are usually instilled. Pain is increased if the eye drops are highly buffered at a low pH. Some strongly acidic drugs such as pilocarpine salts and adrenaline acid tartrate may cause pain or irritation; the duration of pain appears to depend upon the volume of tears required to adjust the pH to 7.4. The U.S. National Formulary recommends a 2 per cent. boric acid solution as a vehicle (pH 4.7) for many eye drops. At this "compromise" pH most drugs are relatively stable and the buffer capacity is low. Perhaps a similar approach may be made in future editions of the B.P.C.

Increase in viscosity of eye drops by the addition of methylcellulose or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose or sodium carboxymethylcellulose (0.5 - 1 per cent. of a high-viscosity grade such as 4500 cps) has been reported to prolong the contact time of the drug with the cornea. Perhaps as a result, the concentration of drugs may be enabled to be reduced.

Tonicity

Until recently, far more attention has been given to the supposed need for tonicity of eye drops than has been given to sterility. It is now recognised that the eye can tolerate a wide range of tonicity (at least 0.5 - 2 per cent. of sodium chloride) before pain or discomfort is experienced and before damage to the corneal epithelium is sustained. The pain attributed to hypo- or hypertonic solutions is more likely due to properties of the drug itself. For example, many local anaesthetics (for example amethocaine), have surface-active and protein-denaturing properties which can lead to pain on instillation, especially in high concentration. In most monographs on eye drops the Codex no longer includes sodium chloride to render the solution isotonic.

(To be concluded)

SHOULD DOCTORS DISPENSE?

Tavistock pharmacist resigns because he thinks not

DISSATISFIED with the lack of response by the local Executive Council to his complaints that local doctors were dispensing for patients within the "one mile limit," Mr. E. H. Knape, M.P.S., Market Pharmacy, Tavistock, Devon, ended his National Health Service contract on December 1, 1966.

Local newspapers gave considerable prominence to Mr. Knape's resignation, and quote him as saying that he had lost 25 per cent. of his prescriptions [period unspecified] owing to doctors' dispensing, which he said occurred a great deal in Cornwall. The reporter on one of the local papers found supporting evidence in Launceston, where Mr. R. Parkes claimed a fall of 50 per cent.

Mr. Knape is also said to have complained that doctors were dispensing "cheap continental antibiotics" while charging the Executive Council full Drug Tariff price. In his own words "The Executive Council are being

caught for anything between £10,000 and £20,000 a year," though he conceded that doctors were probably not deliberately committing fraud. Mr. Knape further complained that dispensing doctors were employing unqualified persons to make up prescriptions. A reply by Dr. G. Hayes (Press secretary, Plymouth Division, British Medical Association) is understood to have admitted that dispensing in surgeries was done by people who were not fully qualified, but to have countered by pointing out that often the people employed in chemists' shops were not qualified. The amount of remuneration doctors received for dispensing was, said Dr. Hayes "pretty miserable and from the financial point of view worthless."

Mr. Knape, who is understood to have almost completed the writing of a book on his N.H.S. experience, was also recently interviewed by the B.B.C. in "Spotlight—South-West."

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JANUARY 18: So far this year trading in all markets has been at a disappointing level. Buyers are reluctant to enter into any commitment unless it is absolutely necessary.

Nevertheless some CRUDE DRUGS, through shortage of supplies and demand from other countries, continued to rise in price. The price of CANADA BALSAM on the spot rose by a further 2s. per lb. to the already increased level of the previous week. HYDRASTIS was marked up by 2s. 6d. per lb. and Italian SQUILL by 10s. per cwt. IPECAUCANHA from all sources was lower by sixpence per lb. on the spot and by one shilling to 1s. 6d. for shipment. Easier in the forward position, but unchanged on the spot, were Kobé AGAR (down sixpence per lb.) CHERRY BARK (one penny per lb.) and QUILLAIA (5s. per cwt.). MENTHOL was reported to be held closely for prompt delivery, with lower prices restricted to deliveries from March onwards. Among SPICES, NUTMEGS and TURMERIC were easier but CARDAMOMS were considerably firmer at origin. Heavy rains in certain parts of the SENNA growing area of India were reported to have destroyed some of the plants. Shipment of Tinnevelly PODS and LEAVES from Tuticorin during December 1966 were:

	U.K. TONS	U.S. TONS	EUROPE TONS
SENNAS	12	22	115
LEAVES	3	—	75

IN ESSENTIAL OILS shipment rates were again being quoted for BOIS DE ROSE after an absence of several weeks, but they were less attractive than the spot price. Chinese CITRONELLA was a penny per lb. lower in both positions, while PEPPERMINT for shipment was threepence per lb. down for both Chinese and Brazilian. Chinese ANISE, however, was marked up by threepence per lb. and LEMONGRASS by ninepence per kilo. East Indian SANDALWOOD was again available for shipment, but the position of the Mysore variety is now nominal.

Following lower prices for QUININE ALKALOID and SALTS effective as from the beginning of the month, makers have also announced lower prices for QUINIDINE ALKALOID and SULPHATE.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.) Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 1s.; 500 gm. is 1s. 2d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 8½d.; 500 gm., 10d.

ALOIN.—Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s., per lb.

AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—B.P. is £24 per kilo.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—TRICHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 6s. 1d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. per kilo.

ATROPINE.—Per oz. for 16-oz. lots: ALKOLOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.; METHYL-BROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s. Equivalent rates per kilo are: 1,375s., 1,375s. and 1,198s. 6d. respectively.

BENZAMINE LACTATE.—In 500-gm. lots, 1,023s. per kilo.

BENZOCAINE.—B.P. is 13s. 2d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

Quantity	Under 50	50	250
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE ...	77 10	76 0	75 0
SALICYLATE ...	72 4	70 6	—
SUBGALLATE ...	67 10	66 0	—
SUBNITRATE ...	71 10	70 0	69 0

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards in sacks. Granular, £56 10s.; crystals, £60; powder, £61; extra fine powder, £62 per ton. Less £1 in paper bags. Commercial from £46 10s. to £53 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £61 10s. Od. in paper bags, c.p. in Great Britain. Surcharge for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 10s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 20s.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per kilo):—

	Under 50 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM* ...	6 3	5 8
SODIUM ...	6 3	5 8
AMMONIUM ...	7 2	6 7

*Powder is fourpence per kilo more.

BRUCINE.—In 1,000-oz. lots, ALKALOID is 19s. per oz. and SULPHATE, 16s. per oz.

CALAMINE.—50-kilo lots, 4s. 3½d. per kilo; 1,000 kilo, 4s 2½d. kilo.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works. PREPARED powder, £22 10s. per ton.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused, 3s. 11d. per kilo in 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilo lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—1·4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—B.P. is £412 per 1,000 kilo for 250-kilo lots.

CANTHRIDIN.—Per kilo 11,511s.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are quoted at 180s. per lb.

CHARCOAL.—Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 4d. per lb.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROEORM.—35-litre lots in winches, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLOROPHYLL.—Water soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 250s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CHLOROPHENESIN.—50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCOCAINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

GLYCERIN.—B.P. (per cwt.).

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
TANK WAGONS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10-14 tons	196 0	—	—	—
5-10 tons	196 6	199 6	—	—
DRUMS				
5 cwt.	200 0	202 0	205 0	211 0
22 cwt.	203 0	205 0	208 0	214 0
TINS				
56 lb.	207 0	209 0	212 0	218 0
28 lb.	229 0	231 0	236 0	245 0
14 lb.	233 0	235 0	240 0	249 0

Minimum delivery 2½ cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Tins and cases free. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1·2627 are 191s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

GUAIACOLS.—LIQUID, B.P.C., 16s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

Quantity	1 kilo	12·5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C.	17 2	16 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C.	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23 1	22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C.	19 2	18 1	17 1

PARACETAMOL.—One-ton lots are 10s. 2d. per lb.

QUINIDINE.—SULPHATE, 1,200s. per kilo (or 3,400s. per 100-oz.) for 15 kilos (500-oz.) lots upwards. ALKALOID is 1,382s. 9d. kilo, or 3,919s. 9d. per 100-oz. for similar quantities.

QUININE.—Spot quotations for 1,000-oz. lots per kilo (and in brackets per oz.) are: ALKALOID, 661s. 6d. (18s. 9d.); BIHYDROCHLORIDE, 646s. 9d. (18s. 4d.); BISULPHATE, 470s. 5d. (13s. 4d.); HYDROBROMIDE, 605s. 7d. (17s. 2d.); HYDROCHLORIDE, 635s. (18s.); SULPHATE, B.P. 1963, 523s. 3d. (14s. 10d.).

THEOBROMINE.—ALKALOID from 25s. 11d. per kilo, c.i.f.

THEOPHYLLINE.—B.P., 50-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo; HYDRATE, B.P., 30s. and AMINO-PHYLLINE, 30s. per kilo.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC CARBONATE.—25-kilo lots, 4s. 7d. per kilo.

ZINC CHLORIDE.—B.P.C. 1959, sticks, 19s. 2d. per kilo.

ZINC OXIDE.—Two-ton lots, B.P. grade, are now £131 10s. per ton; 1 ton, £132 10s.

ZINC PEROXIDE.—One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE.—B.P., 50 kilos, 3s. 6½d. per kilo.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE.—The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES.—Per ton, spot in drums: AMYL, technical, £251 and B.S.S., £253. BUTYL, £128; ETHYL, £103; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £105 and pure, £108; ISOPROPYL, £100; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.—12-ton lots £103 per ton; ½-ton, £107, tanker deliveries.

ACETONE.—One-ton lots spot £68 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL.—One-ton lots in drums, £123 per ton and one-drum lots, £132 per ton.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE.—Four-ton lots, in drums £84 per ton.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.—Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per gall.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE.—One-ton lots, £103 per ton. One-drum lots, to 112 ton.

NAPHTHALENE.—Contract rates for large quantities of phthalic grade are about £24 per ton in bulk, ex works. Supplies are short and spot lots are sought at £40-£50 ton.

PHTHALATES.—Prices (per ton) one-ton lots in drums; DI-BUTYL, £153; DI-ISOBUTYL, £148; DI-ETHYL, £171; DI-METHYL, £161.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic material ex contract, from £38 per ton.

STEARATES.—Minimum 1-ton lots, ALUMINIUM (No. 1), £243 10s. per ton and (non-gel.), £281; CALCIUM (precipitated), £243 10s.; LFAD (30 per cent.), £245; MAGNESIUM (standard), £257 and (superfine), £287, ZINC, £246 to £276 as to grade,

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Short on spot. Spanish *napellus* quoted at 3s. 6d. per lb.; no shipment offers.

AGAR.—Kobe No. 1, 23s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 22s. 3d., c.i.f.

ALOES.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 235s.; shipment, 225s., c.i.f. and Curacao, 395s. spot; shipment, 375s., c.i.f.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid, f.a.q. for shipment, 117s. 6d., c.i.f.

ANNATTO.—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 235s. per cwt.; shipment, 225s., c.i.f.

ASAFOETIDA.—Persian quoted at £19 cwt.

BALSAMS.—(per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, cleared; spot, 33s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 12s. 6d.; shipment, 7s. 6d., c.i.f.; PERU: 16s. 3d.; spot; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 4s. 3d. per lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 10d. c.i.f. HERB, 3s. 3d. spot; root, 1s. 11d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 9d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block B.P.C., spot £27 per cwt.

BUCHU.—Spot, 8s. 6d. per lb.; shipment cleared.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 125s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powders for shipment. 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 9d. duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.): Alleppy greens 2ls. 6d., spot; shipment 17s., c.i.f. Prime seed, spot, 33s. 6d.; shipment, 32s., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, new peel offered at 245s., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Lignea*, whole for shipment, no offers; spot, 360s. per cwt., duty paid.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian flowers, 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, on spot from 3s. per lb.; shipment 2s. 9d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot, 365s. per cwt., shipment, 300s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 400s., spot; shipment, 300s., c.i.f.

CINCHONA BARK.—*Succirubra* from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. according to test.

CINNAMON.—Bark, Seychelles, 135s. cwt. spot; shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.; Ceylon, quillings, 5s. 6½d. lb.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.): Canary Isle silver-grey, 17s. 6d. spot, 16s. 6d., c.i.f.; black brilliant, spot, 20s. and shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s., spot, and 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

DRAGONS BLOOD.—Spot offered at £25 cwt.

ERGOT.—Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 11s. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 6d. c.i.f., nominal, Continental, 9s. spot.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.): Nigerian split, 70s., spot.; c.i.f. not offering; peeled, 170s., spot, shipment, 145s., c.i.f. African, spot, 220s., Jamaican No. 3, spot, 260s., shipment, not offering; Cochin, spot, 200s.; shipment, new-crop, 160s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 187s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 165s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—(Per cwt., c.i.f.): Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s. Argentine, 85s. to 90s.; Canadian, 170s. to 175s.; Mexican, 105s. to 110s.

HYDRASTIS.—Spot is 35s. per lb. No shipment offers.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 51s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., spot, 54s. 6d. Costa Rican, 60s., spot; forward 56s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 52s. shipment, 50s., c.i.f.

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 3s. 9d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 1s. 11d.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 4½d. and cosmetic, 2s. 8d.

LIQUORICE.—ROOT, Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. BLOCK JUICE: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian, 193s.; sticks from 244s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 3d. c.i.f. American, 12s. per lb. spot and 11s., c.i.f.

LYCOPODIUM.—Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.): Chinese shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 35s., duty paid. Brazilian for shipment, 29s., c.i.f.; spot, 34s., duty paid.

MERCURY.—Spot, £175 per flask of 76 lb., ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.): West Indian, spot defectives 5s. 3d.; sound unsorted, 7s. 6d., spot; 80s., 12s., East Indian for shipment, b.w.p., 3s. 8d., c.i.f.; 110's, 9s., c.i.f., 80's, 10s., c.i.f.

OLIBANUM.—Spot is from 195s. to 250s. cwt. as to grade.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 4s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 8d. per lb. spot; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 2s. 8d. spot; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 300s. per cwt. c.i.f. Brazilian Black No. 1, 2s. 11d. lb. duty paid.

QUILLAIA.—Spot is offered at 175s. per cwt. and shipment at 160s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 12s. to 30s. per lb. spot.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red, spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, not offering.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.): ANISE. — Turkish, 187s. 6d., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 157s. 6d., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 130s.-150s. spot; shipment, 137s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 115s.; Rumanian whole, 125s.; splits, 110s., all duty paid; shipment, Moroccan, 100s.; Rumanian splits, 85s., both c.i.f. It is reported that the crop of Rumanian whole seed has been sold. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 270s.; Indian, 260s.; Iranian, 240s., duty paid; shipment, Indian, 230s.; Iranian, 200s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian is nominal at 115s.; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 130s., duty paid. Indian, 140s.; shipment, Chinese, 110s., c.i.f.; Indian, 130s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 80s., duty paid; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 70s. to 85s. according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 32s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 32s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal.

SENNA.—(Per lb.): Tinnevelly LEAVES, spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 3d. Shipment; No. 3, 1s. 1d., c.i.f. PODS Tinnevelly hand-picked quoted from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d.; manufacturing, 1s. 3d., shipment, 1s. 2d., c.i.f. Alexandria pods: Hand-picked spot, 5s. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 1s. 11d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot offered at 3s. 9d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 135s. per cwt.; shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 24s. per lb.; shipment, 24s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, cleared; shipment, no offers.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 97s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 85s., c.i.f., quoted.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.): BEES'—Most sources nominal. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., nominal. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 265s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 430s.; shipment, 395s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot and shipment nominally 6s. 6d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese 9s. 9d. per lb., spot, shipments, 9s. 4½d., c.i.f.

BAY.—From 41s. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot rates are about 108s. per lb. for consortium oil.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified 10s. lb. on the spot.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, spot, 18s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese for shipment, 4s. 2d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon spot 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 8d., c.i.f.; Formosan 4s. 5d. in bond and 4s. 10½d. c.i.f.; Chinese 3s. 9d. in bond; 3s. 7½d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 6d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 9d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots.

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 8s. 9d. per kilo in bond; shipment, 8s. 3d., c.i.f.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 85s. to 87s. 6d., spot; Algerian, 75s.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT.—West Indian small lots on spot at 12s. 9d. per lb. Florida, 14s.

LAVANDIN.—Spanish from 20s. to 27s. per lb., as to quality.

LAVENDER.—French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish from 23s. 6d. to 28s. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 26s. to 36s., spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 24s. 3d. per kilo shipment, 23s. 6d. c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 50s. to 52s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 40s., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid; forward shipment, offers at 17s. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.): *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 10s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. Brazilian for shipment, 9s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 75s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 36s. to 56s., as to source.

PIMENTO.—Imported BERRY, 110s.; English distilled, 390s.; LEAF, 24s. per lb.

RUE.—Spanish unobtainable on the spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, nominal. East Indian for shipment, 272s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 74s. to 80s. per lb. Chinese, spot, 72s. 6d. per kilo, shipment, 68s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.

THYME.—Red, 27s. 6d. per lb., for 45-50 per cent., duty paid.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 17: Among VITAMINS the price of ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE was reduced \$1.50 a kilo to \$4.00 and the MONONITRATE by \$1.25 to \$16.00. PYRIDOXINE was down \$2 at \$25.00 per kilo. BOLDO LEAVES rose six cents to 20 cents a lb. and STRAMONIUM was up four cents at 22 cents. CEDARWOOD OIL was boosted 10 cents to \$1.55 a lb.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," January 4, No. 4610

For enzymes for conversion of starch to dextrose, being chemical products for use in manufacturers (1)

AMIGASE, 893,779, by Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Illinois, U.S.A. For chemical products used in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; manures (natural and artificial); none being for export to and sale in Puerto Rico (1) and for veterinary substances; insecticides; larvicides; fungicides; pesticides and herbicides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; none being for export to and sale in Puerto Rico (5)

CIOVAP, 891,716-17, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For cleaning preparations; detergents; essential oils; cosmetics; and aromatic substances for use in the manufacture of perfumes (3)

DOWA, B876,203, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan, U.S.A.

For toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, soaps and essential oils (3)

CHAIRMAN, 888,537, by Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

For cosmetics and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

Device with words LONGCILS BONCZA, 894,057, by Les Parfums Robert Piguet, Paris, France.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes and cosmetic preparations (3)

HONEY GIRL, 894,136, by T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

BLADES, 896,470, by Blades of Dover Street, Ltd., London, W.I.

For substances for laundry use; detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); and soaps (3)

POLYFOAM, 897,946, POLYSOUR, 897,949, by Gerard Brothers, Ltd., Nottingham.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps, non-medicated preparations for use in the bath, shampoos and eau-de-Cologne (3) and for medicated preparations for the treatment of the scalp, feet and the skin; deodorant and antiperspirant preparations (5)

ROYAL CHACE, 881,324-25, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

For cotton wool for cosmetic and toilet purposes and articles consisting of or incorporating cotton wool (3) and for cotton wool (pharmaceutical); medical and surgical plasters, surgical dressings, sanitary towels and sanitary clothing, all made of cellulose or of synthetic fibrous material; and babies' disposable napkins made principally of cellulose wadding (5)

VLEESIA, 893,321-22, by V-Vlies, A.G., Morschwil/St. Galien, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical substances sold in capsules coloured other than white or in colourless transparent capsules in which the goods are coloured other than white (5)

The Trade Mark consists of a single white coloured band surrounding the middle of the capsules in which the goods are sold. (A specimen of the mark may be seen at the Trade Marks Registry of the Patent Office), 882,650, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit 32, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical substances sold in capsules (5)

The Trade Mark consists of a single white coloured band surrounding the middle of the capsules in which the goods are sold. (A specimen of the mark may be seen at the Trade Marks Registry of the Patent Office), 882,651, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit 32, Michigan, U.S.A. and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For anticholinergic preparations for human use (5)

GAZII.E, 896,162, by A.B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Södertälje, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing antibiotics (5)

POLAMYCIN, 891,948, by Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.1.

For insecticides, fungicides and herbicides (5)

LEKUSIT, 892,774, LEKTAN, 895,336, by Baywood Chemicals, Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

DECAPENT, 896,947, by C. H. Boehringer Sogn, Ingelheim on Rhine, Germany.

For veterinary rejuvenating preparations containing a sulphonamide for the geriatric treatment of dogs and cats (5)

DEBENAL, 897,915, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Bayerwerk, Leverkusen, Germany.

For analgesic preparations (5)

BICKIE-MOL, 898,344, by Bickipegs, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

SEDAVIC, 899,180, by Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium; KYLOPHOR, 899,594, by Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd., Waltham Cross, Herts.

For barometers and thermometers (9)

WETHARET, 892,444, by Millman (Imports), Ltd., London, N.1.

For weighing apparatus and parts thereof (9)

GEMINI, 894,876, by Hollands & Blair, Ltd., Thornton Heath, Surrey.

For storage containers and storage boxes, all for photographic transparencies; mounting frames for photographic transparencies; spools and reels, all for photographic films, recording tapes and for data bearing tapes (9)

TREMA SYSTEM, 896,192, by Sven Anders Larsson, Sundbyberg 4, Sweden.

For photographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

DENSIPROBE, 898,669, by Sidney R. Littlejohn & Co., Ltd., London, N.7.

For optical photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts (9)

BEAUTY CANTER, 898,675, SKYMATIC, 898,679, by Rosley, Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex.

For injectors (medical) and hypodermic syringes, none incorporating needles; and parts (10)

EPI-JET, 892,031, by Allen & Hanburys (Surgical Engineering), Ltd., London, E.2.

For surgical, medical and veterinary instruments and apparatus (10)

HOLPAK, 895,905, by E. R. Holloway, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For apparatus and instruments for use by chiropodists; etc. (10)

DEBCOL, 896,488, by Ronald Leonard Laxton, London, S.E.19.

For surgical aspirators (10)

VIRILIUM MULTIPPOINT, 896,690, by Virilium, Co., Ltd., London, N.1.

For surgical appliances for use in the treatment of hernia (10)

HERNITE, 899,274, by Le Brasseur Surgical Ltd., Birmingham, 5.

"Trade Marks Journal," January 11, No. 4611

For chemical preparations and substances, all containing zirconium compounds and for use in the manufacture of perfumery, toilet preparations, dentifrices and of preparations for the mouth and teeth (1)

ZIRCONAL, 894,687, by Colgate-Palmolive Co., New York, U.S.A.

For chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; manures (natural and artificial); none of the aforesaid being starch or mustard refuse for use as manure and none being for export to and sale in Puerto Rico (1) and for veterinary preparations; insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; none of the aforesaid being mustard oil or preparations containing mustard; and none being for export to and sale in Puerto Rico (5)

SHELL TABARD, 867,212-13, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations (3)

SORBEX 24, 896,559, by Fulford Williams (International), Ltd., Toronto 2B, Canada, and Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for men (3)

Device with words MISTER L, B887,479, by Richard Hudnut, Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, and preparations for the hair (3)

MATALON, B892,072, by Innoxa (England), Ltd., London, N.1.

For hair shampoos and hair preparations (3)

SUNNYSIDE UP, 894,343, by Revlon (Suisse), S.A., Zurich 5, Switzerland.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and denitrites (3)

MIAPIA, VALSALVA, 895,438-39, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim on Rhine, Germany.

For shampoos for animals (3) and for preparations in powder or spray form for destroying fleas and ticks (5)

PETAM, B885,227-28, by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical substances sold in pellet form within capsules (5)

The Trade Mark consists of a maroon colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and yellow, blue and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,766; the Trade Mark consists of a brown colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and dark orange, pale orange and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,767; the Trade Mark consists of a green colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and green and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,768; the Trade Mark consists of a dark grey colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and grey, red and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,769; the Trade Mark consists of a black colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and lime green, blue and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,770; the Trade Mark consists of a red colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and red, pink and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,771; the Trade Mark consists of a pink colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and red, pink and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,772; the Trade Mark consists of a dark blue colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and dark blue, pale blue and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,773; the Trade Mark consists of a ruby red colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and dark orange, blue and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,775; the Trade Mark consists of a yellow colour applied to one half of the capsule at one end, the other half being colourless and transparent, and dark blue, pale blue and white colours being each applied to a substantial number of pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,776.

pellets so that each pellet is of one colour only, 849,776, by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. A specimen of the Marks may be seen at the Trade Marks Registry of the Patent Office.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

January 4, 1967

N - (tertiary-amino-alkyl) - methylenedioxybenzamides and their preparation. Soc. d'Etudes Scientifiques et Industrielles de l'Ile-de-France. 1,058,514.

Contrast agent for medical use. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. 1,058,516.

Substituted piperazines. Kyorin Seiyaku, K.K. 1,058,520.

7-(α,β -unsaturated acylamino) cephalosporanic acid and derivatives thereof. Fiyisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,058,535.

Nortropine derivatives and the preparation thereof. R. Pfleger. 1,058,542.

16-methylene-steroids. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,058,543.

Quaternary salts of aromatic disulphonic acids and their use for combating phytopathogenic micro-organisms. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,058,548.

Nitropyrrolylheterocyclic derivatives. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,058,565.

Hydroquinone derivatives for use as photographic developing agents. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,058,606.

Hydroxybenzonitrile glucamine salts and herbicidal compositions containing them. May & Baker, Ltd. 1,058,609.

Synthesis of compounds having an amide-bond. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,058,620.

Cyanothioformylarylamides pesticidal preparations containing them. CIBA, Ltd. 1,058,622.

Piperazine derivatives, the preparation thereof and compositions thereof. Kyorin Seiyaku, K.K. 1,058,623.

Apparatus for inoculation against smallpox and the like. N.O.A. Peterson. 1,058,648.

Cyclic phosphine sulphides. Monsanto Co. 1,058,653.

Process for the preparation of biologically active amines and of salts thereof. Starogardzkie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne "Polfa." 1,058,672.

Derivatives of the antibiotic sparsomycin. Upjohn Co. 1,058,673.

Spiroalkane derivatives. Laboratoires Dausse. 1,058,675.

Antibiotic rubradirin. Upjohn Co. 1,058,686.

Nitrofuran derivatives. K. Miura. 1,058,694.

Biologically active compositions. M & T Chemicals, Inc. 1,058,701.

Benziaz [1,4] epines and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,058,738.

Manufacture of bendiaz [1,4] epine derivatives. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,058,739.

Surgical table. American Steriliser Co. 1,058,787.

Colour stable oxytetracycline compositions and process for preparing same. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,059,188.

Pyrrolobenzothiazine compounds and production thereof. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. 1,058,811.

Process and apparatus for removing impurities from ethyl alcohol. W. H. A. Webb. 1,058,814.

Preparation of 1-alkyl-2-pyridinium-aldoxime salts. CIBA, Ltd. 1,058,820.

3-amino-2-hydroxypropoxy heterocyclic derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,058,822.

N - (5 - nitro - 2 - furfurylidene) - 3 - amino - 2 - oxazolidone. K. Visser and A. De Hoop. 1,058,824.

Method of producing an alkaline salt composition. Griffith Laboratories, Ltd. 1,058,826.

Purification of fat mobilizing substances. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,058,827.

Process for the manufacture of artificial antigens. Behringwerke, A.G. 1,058,828.

Thiosemicarbazones of benzaldehyde compounds. Kabi, A.B. 1,058,835.

Tetrahydrofuran derivatives. May & Baker, Ltd. 1,058,837.

Process for the preparation of alkenyloxy-silanes. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,058,866.

Endotracheal catheter. W. Rusch and H. Rusch. 1,058,888.

Thickening water-immiscible liquids. Unilever, Ltd. 1,058,972.

Control of chemical reactions. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,058,979.

1-aryl-3-anilind-5-pyrazolone derivatives and their use in colour development processes. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,059,146.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from February 15.

WORLD TRADE

Mexican Sulphur Exports. — Pan American Sulphur Co. has been granted an export permit covering 375,000 metric tons of sulphur for the first quarter of the year compared with 200,000 tons for the initial 1966 period. The company state that the increased export permit, coupled with higher prices, should ensure larger earnings for the period than last year's 16 cents per share. An intensive exploratory drilling programme in Mexico had resulted in discovery of substantial quantities of sulphur.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 23

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, May & Baker, Ltd., research building, Dagenham, at 7.45 p.m. Professor L. F. Lamerton on "The Society of Cells."

Tuesday, January 24

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LEICESTER REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. E. G. Bain on "Insecticides (continued) and Acaricides." (Lecture course).

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LIVERPOOL REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Lecture theatre, Room 506, Byrom Street, Liverpool 3, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. W. Clitherow, (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) on "Drugs, enzymes and receptors" (lecture series).

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Victoria hotel, Sheffield, at 8 p.m. Members' night.

SLough BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Beech Tree hotel, Beaconsfield, at 8.15 p.m. Members' colour slides.

UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM, Gosta Green, Birmingham, 4, at 5.30 p.m. Professor N. J. Harper (professor of pharmacy) on "Drugs and Society." (Inaugural lecture.)

Wednesday, January 25

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. J. R. Hindmarsh, on "The Problem of hypertension".

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Queens hotel, Southsea, at 7.30 p.m. Make-up demonstration by Max Factor, Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd.

SOCIETY FOR DRUG RESEARCH, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Cleveland Street, London, W.1, at 9.30 a.m. Symposium on "Drugs Affecting the Uptake of Catecholamines at Adrenergic Synapses."

Thursday, January 26

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dyrham Lodge, 16 Clifton Park, Bristol 8, at 7.30 p.m. Illustrated talk by representatives from Guided Weapons and Aircraft divisions, British Aircraft Corporation, on "The Aviation Industry in Bristol."

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company, R.O. = Registered Office.
BUTES PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.). — Registered December 30. Capital £100 in £1 shares. To carry on the business of dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Victor Frome, and Anthony Frances, R.O. 23 Albermarle Street, London, W.1.

EDINBURGH HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT CO., LTD. (P.C.) — Registered at Edinburgh. To manufacture and deal in hospital equipment, etc. Capital £100. Directors: William H. Bidgood, 8 South Market Street, Edinburgh; James L. Cheyne; W. Hall, and Douglas Nickel.

H. SCOTT HARRIS, LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £500. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Gideon S. Nicolson and Adelaide H. Nicolson, R.O.: 418 Hyde Road, West Gorton, Manchester, 12.

J. GEDDES (KNIGHTS HILL) LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £100. To carry on the business of consulting, manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: John Geddes and Doris E. Geddes, R.O.: 56, Knights Hill, London, S.E.27.

JAMES E. RUSHTON, LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: James E. Rushton, M.P.S., and Timothy J. Rushton, R.O.: 17 Main Street, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.

SCOTT ROSE & ASSOCIATES, LTD. (P.C.) — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing, exporting, importing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Diana Rose and Colin Rose, R.O.: 2, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

LEEDS BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Wakefield Metropolitan hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. Steinman (a member of the Executive) on "The National Pharmaceutical Union."

LINCOLN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Eastgate hotel, Lincoln, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. W. M. Darling, (a member of Council) on "The Society's Attitude to Advertising, and the Work of the Ethical Committee."

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Victoria hotel, Nottingham, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

REIGATE AND REDHILL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Upjohn, Ltd., Crawley, at 8 p.m. Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council) on "Current Topics."

REINFORCED PLASTICS SUB-GROUP, NORTH-WESTERN SECTION, PLASTICS INSTITUTE, Nag's Head hotel, Jackson's Row, Manchester, 2, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. L. Temkin on "Skin and Health and Disease."

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Overcliff hotel, Manor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, at 8 p.m. "Wines and Sherries" a talk and tasting arranged by John Harvey & Sons, Ltd.

Friday, January 27

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Royal Institution, Colquett Street, Liverpool, at 7.15 p.m. Members' night.

WOKING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Red House hotel, Woking, at 8 p.m. Social evening.

Courses and Conferences

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Refresher course of five lectures at various centres on Tuesday evenings from April 4 to May 9. Details from Mr. G. S. Wood, 92 Lower Park Road, Loughton, Essex. (Application forms are being circulated in March.)

Advance Information

INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR, Frankfurt on Main, Western Germany. February 26 to March 2.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

INDUCTION of a mild haemolysis has been shown in animals and in man to produce a greater excretion of iron in cases of iron-storage disease treated with desferrioxamine B mesylate than when the latter drug is administered alone. Desferrioxamine is a chelating agent with a special affinity for iron, but generally no more than 20 mgm. of iron is removed per day whereas venesection (the usual treatment for iron overload) removes 230 mgm. in one pint of blood. The compound does not chelate iron bound to transferrin or haemoglobin iron in washed or haemolysed erythrocytes. However, in states of haemolysis the iron-protoporphyrin complex of haemoglobin is disrupted, resulting in an increased stimulus to erythropoiesis and mobilisation of stored iron. Workers at Gardiner Institute, Glasgow Western Infirmary, therefore considered that the induction of a mild haemolysis using phenylhydrazine might render more iron available for chelation. In guinea-pigs they found there was an eightfold urinary iron excretion and a fourfold excretion in the faeces. In seven patients, urinary excretion increased by 42—178 per cent. The authors say that the relevance of their observations cannot yet be defined, as it is first necessary to assess the total daily iron excreted (studies on human faecal excretion under the treatment are in progress) and to determine the frequency and degree of haemolysis that may be safely undertaken. However, they believe desferrioxamine plus induced haemolysis may provide a suitable alternative to venesection in the treatment of iron-storage disease. (*Lancet*, January 14, p. 71.)

THE value and side effects of indomethacin in the treatment of rheuma-

toid arthritis have been studied in a double-blind cross-over trial in thirty patients, reported from the United Cardiff Hospitals and Welsh National School of Medicine. The drug was given in capsule form in a dose increasing from 50 mgm. to 125 mgm. a day over a four-week period. It was not possible to show that indomethacin produced any antiphlogistic effect, and reduction of swelling and analgesic effects were shown to be the result of placebo and learning factors. Side effects occurred in eighteen patients while on indomethacin and in seventeen while on placebo. The authors believe that the actual incidence of side effects attributable to the drug is much lower than that would suggest. They infer that suggestion (through discussion between patients) played a large part in determining both the incidence and variety of the side effects encountered. (*B.M.J.* January 14, p. 69.)

THE "alarming increase" in non-therapeutically-induced drug dependence must not be allowed to withdraw attention from the possibility of causing dependence in patients as a result of unwise or ignorant prescription of dependence-producing drugs for therapeutic reasons, write Drs. R. Seymour-Shove (Clifton Hospital, York) and C. W. M. Wilson (University of Dublin). They report on two cases showing the features of dependence on dextromoramide (Palfium). In both cases the drug had just been prescribed for the relief of relatively slight or temporary pain but the patients' doses were stated to have increased to forty tablets weekly and seventy tablets daily respectively by the time they were admitted hospital. (*B.M.J.*, January 14, p. 88.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

DIURETIC THERAPY. Glucose tolerance in hypertensive patients on long-term diuretic therapy. *Lancet*, January 14, p. 61.

HYPBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY. *Vet. Rec.*, January 14, p. 40.

PREVENTION OF TETANUS by antitoxin of bovine origin. *Lancet*, January 14, p. 76.

PENICILLIN. Mode of action of. *Nature*, January 14, p. 183.

DESFERRIOXAMINE. Effect of phenylhydrazine-induced haemolysis on the urinary excretion of iron after. *Lancet*, January 14, p. 71.

PHENOTHIAZINES. Failure of, in sickle cell anaemia. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 3, p. 33.

SPIRONOLACTONE. Treatment of hypertension with. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 12, 1966, p. 1143.

THIAZIDES. Prophylactic use of, in pregnancy. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 12, 1966, p. 1150.

ANTI-MOTION-SICKNESS DRUGS. Effectiveness of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 12, 1966, p. 1155.

SALMONELLIN — a new colicin-like antibiotic. *Nature*, January 14, p. 184.

BIGUANIDES. Specific inhibition of gluconeogenesis by. *Nature*, January 14, p. 203.

GRANULATION OF LACTOSE. *Manf. Chemist*, January, p. 37.

A CHEMIST'S VIEW of cancer prevention. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, January, p. 93.

ORTHODERMIC TALKS. Part 2. *S.P.C.*, January, p. 25.

INDOMETHACIN in rheumatoid arthritis: and evaluation of its anti-inflammatory and side effects. *Brit. med. J.*, January 14, p. 69.

DEXTRORMORAMIDE. Dependence on. *Brit. med. J.*, January 14, p. 88.

SYNTHESIS OF INSULIN. *Science*, December 23, 1966, p. 1509.

DRUG RELEASE FROM OINTMENT BASES. *Amer. J. Pharm.*, October, p. 193.

CURRENT STATUS OF HALLUCINOGENS in the cactaceae. *Amer. J. Pharm.*, October, p. 204.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY PRESS ADVERTISING

COTY (ENGLAND), LTD., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1: L'Aimant perfumed shampoo. In woman's monthly and weekly fashion magazines, mid-March to mid-May.

DIXON, LTD., St. Leonard's Road, Mortlake, London, S.W.14: Velouty powder cream. In women's magazines.

JEYES GROUP, LTD., High Street, Plaistow, London, E.13: Jeyes fluid. In *Practical Gardening*, *Amateur Gardener*, *Popular Gardening*, *Home Gardener*, and *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

SARAKAN PRODUCTS, LTD., 88 Harley House, Regents Park, London, N.W.1: Sarakan tooth-paste, in leading health journals and *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Queen*, *Vogue*, and *Vanity Fair*.

WHITEWAYS CYDER CO., LTD., Whimple Devon. Sanatogen tonic wine. In women's magazines and national daily and Sunday Press.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—January 29 to Feb. 4

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin...	4/120	3/67	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	2/60
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup	—	—	2/30	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldrex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow & Gate milk foods	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	2/60	—	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	3/90
Fennings gripe mixture	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
junior aspirin	—	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glymiel protective hand cream	5/75	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—
Horlicks	3/90	4/120	5/150	3/120	4/120	3/90	4/120	6/240	2/60	—	—	3/120	2/27	5/150
Kleenex Silk-Soft	5/150	5/150	5/150	4/120	4/120	5/150	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	5/150	4/120	—	4/120
Milk of Magnesia tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	1/30
Ostermilk and Farex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—
Score	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	3/90	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120
Rinstead pastilles	—	2/30	2/30	—	2/30	1/15	1/15	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	3/45	2/30	—
T.C.P. ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
White Cross cough mixture	—	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—